Chicago Tribune.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Our Batteries Open on Petersburg.

BRIG. GEN. HOWARD KILLED BY THE FALL OF HIS HORSE.

THE POLITICAL FIELD---UNION MEETINGS IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

Long John Scarifies the Indiana Copperheads.

THE DRAFT NOT TO BE POSTPONED "AN HOUR OR A DAY."

The Quota of Illinois Reduced Fifty per Cent.

THE STATE FAIR CLOSED---GROSS RECEIPTS OVER $17,000.

Gen. Grant Gone to Harper's Ferry.

Is it Quantrell or is it Not?

The Gold Figure 221 7-8.

THE DRAFT.

The Quota of Illinois Reduced Fifty Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

To the Associated Press, Chicago:

We have succeeded in correcting the apportionment so that the quotas in the several districts in Illinois are reduced fifty per cent.

(Signed) THOS. J. TURNER,
S. H. MELVIN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Treasury Matters—No Postponement of the Draft.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all all manufacturers of vinegar from an alcoholic base obtained by distillation, though the product be far below proof, is to all intents and purposes a distiller, and subject to all provisions of the Internal Revenue act of October, relative to that class of persons. The rise of vinegar made by this purpose comes directly within the last provisions of the 55th section.

The report that Secretary Fessenden has appointed special individual agents to solicit or receive subscriptions to loans is as false as it is absurd.

A gentleman who left Richmond last Tuesday says the general belief prevailed there that a great battle was to be fought of course, but the belief shows the coming event to be near.

Judge Orme, of Bloomington, Ill., has been appointed Special Treasury Agent for the 2d Agency, comprising the valley of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Vicksburg.

The following National Banks have been organized this week: Bank of Redemption, Boston, capital [illegible]; 1st National Bank, at Yarmouth, Mass., capital [illegible]; Wollaston Bank, Quincy, Mass., capital $300,000.

The delegation which waited on Secretary Stanton to-day, asking that the draft be postponed a week or ten days, were answered, "Not a day or an hour."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—A Washington special says: Our cavalry in pursuit of the rebels who captured our cattle near Harrison Landing, got many of the animals and some of the marauders.

Gen. Ward, of New York, dismissed recently, was informed to-day that his application for a Court of Inquiry could not be granted.

Secretary Stanton to-day informed various delegations from the principal cities, who asked for a suspension of the draft, that no postponement can be allowed.

The District Supreme Court, which was adjourned when the rebels besieged Washington, has resumed its sessions.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Capture of Guerillas—The Feud Between the Copperheads and Soldiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

A correspondent of the *Democrat* writes from Howard county as follows: Major King, commanding a detachment of the 13th Missouri cavalry, veterans, marched from Fayette, on the morning of Sept. 12th, southeastwardly, in search of guerillas, and attacked a squad of Tod's men, said to number fifteen or twenty, about five miles from town, killing five of them, wounding two, who escaped, and capturing fifteen revolvers, seven horses and their equipments. Our loss was one horse killed. Judge of our astonishment and horror on ascertaining that the scalps of two human beings were hanging to one of the bridles. The scalps are believed to be those of two of four men of the 4th cavalry, M. S. M., killed and scalped in the fight with Anderson some three weeks ago.

News is very scarce to-day. Latest reports from the vicinity of Cape Girardeau state that the rebels have not yet advanced in force across the Arkansas line, but from increased small guerilla bands, it is believed they are ready to do so. Gen. Rosecrans is ready for Price or any other big rebel. Gen. A. J. Smith remains in town.

The McClellan men organized a club in the Eighth Ward last night, but lost one of their transparencies by an accident. They were ejected from the hall they had engaged by the proprietor, and cannot secure any eligible halls for meetings. They now invite riots by reproving the military guards.

The following is a late sentence: Julius Henderson, a private of company K, 17th regiment of cavalry, Illinois volunteers, charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, having, while on duty as chief of a squad of rebel prisoners, at the military prison at Alton, Ill., wrongfully and corruptly accepted and taken money as a bribe from prisoners confined in said prison, and in consideration therefor did assist in the escape of three prisoners, to-wit: Zeno Otiman, Frank Hurlbut and J. W. Pettitt, sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and drummed out of the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor for one year, at such military prison as the commanding General may direct.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, September 17.—Colonel Baker, commandant of this post, in a letter to the President of the Democratic Executive Committee, says, while he regrets the unfortunate melee of Thursday night, and will do all in his power to protect legitimate political meetings, he thinks they should omit at their assemblies all transparencies bearing mottoes tending to exasperate the soldiers. To resent a studied insult is natural and just. To offer one is to invite attack.

The Jim Lane wing of the Kansas Republicans have nominated T. J. Crawford for Governor and Jos. McGrow for Lieutenant Governor. The Leavenworth *Conservative* refuses to support the ticket.

The Copperheads of the 12th (Illinois) Congressional District, at Belleville, on Tuesday, nominated Wm. R. Morrison, of Monroe, for Congress, and E. M. West, of Madison, for State Senator.

A letter from Arizona says Chas. D. Posten will be a Delegate to Congress from that Territory. He is a Copperhead.

It is now believed that the murders by the Indians, between Leavenworth and Denver, have been greatly exaggerated, and probably will not amount to 50, and the captured stock to 2,000.

Gen. Blunt has left Fort Riley on an expedition against the Indians. He will go to the eastern boundaries of New Mexico, below Comanche River.

A train belonging to Peter Allison was captured by the Comanches at Lower Cimarron Springs on the 21st ult. All the Americans with it were butchered.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH AT VALPARAISO.

A Copperhead Fizzle—Splendid Union Demonstration—L. J.'s Characteristic Speech.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The Copperheads had their ratification McClellan and David Turpie meeting to-day. It was to have been a great day, and would have been if the country had turned out the thousands expected, but the thousands did not come, nor the hundreds, and the scores were few from outside the town. The largest single delegation was the Chicago Union Band, and they and their music appeared to be the chief feature, and to have made the most decided hit of the day. Cornets and trombones carried off the honors, though Turpie outwinded them all.

This band was escorted by a cavalcade of eighteen couple, of mostly Irish gentlemen and ladies, to a building opposite the Court House, to tender to Mr. Turpie a musical salute by way of welcome from his friends. Long John happened to be in a room adjoining, and supposing the escort to be a branch of the Fenians, he was about to pay his respects to them by taking off his hat, when five men, shouting tremendously for Turpie, revealed the fact that this was an ovation to the Copperhead candidate, whereupon Long John modestly retired.

The speaking was announced by posters to begin at half-past ten, but as there was not then enough of an audience to blow to, the time was occupied until afternoon in raising a pole. Seven or eight hundred people assembled after dinner in the Court House yard, and Turpie made his speech. It was two hours and a half of the Copperhead style and staple. [illegible]

[illegible]

... The Court House yard evinced a far different appearance. Preparations had been made to make the demonstration a success, and so it was in every respect. In numbers it was greater considerably than the daylight affair, and in spirit, intelligence and enthusiasm far and most strikingly superior.

It began by shouts and cheers for Grant, Sherman, Colfax and the soldiers, inspired by the music of the Valparaiso band and the bright eyes of scores of ladies. The trees were hung with colored lights, the speaker's stand illuminated, and numerous transparencies with pointed humorous mottoes flashed around. The whole affair shows that the Porter and Lake County Republicans are a gallant and patriotic sort of men, who know how to get up and turn out to a rousing old-fashioned meeting.

When Mr. Wentworth appeared he was hailed by prolonged shouts of applause, and this was kept up constantly throughout the speech. He confined himself principally to the attacks made upon the principles of the Union party. He contrasted the conduct of Mr. Lincoln with that of Gen. Jackson with a point and power which completely carried away the audience. He specified instances of Jackson's conduct under stress of military necessity, which the Democracy had always endorsed, and with which no act of Lincoln can compare as violations of the Constitution.

He then gave a history of Madison's administration, and showed the difficulties under which that President labored, and recited a great number of the complaints made against him. Madison had to flee the capitol while it was burning. His favorite Generals for a long time proved failures, yet President Madison was re-elected over as great a man as DeWitt Clinton. After this comparison, he then contrasted McClellan with DeWitt Clinton, and thought there was as good reason for re-electing Lincoln over McClellan as there was for re-electing Madison over Clinton.

During this part of the speech the crowd frequently roared with laughter. He then pictured, in a most ludicrous way, a convention to reconstruct the Constitution. He put Vallandigham in Washington's place, Voorhees in Ben Franklin's, and Ben. Wood in Rufus King's, Richardson in place of Madison, and so on, and set them at work at improving the present Constitution.

The comicality of this was keenly relished by the crowd.

He illustrated the Republican idea of reconstruction, and also its nationality, by the statement that both Democratic candidates were from the free States, whilst the Union candidate for Vice President was from one of the seceding States. He said Andrew Johnson was in this Union, and Republicans would elect him Vice President, and that would illustrate their idea of secession.

He said the next battle was to come off in Indiana and at Richmond, and he desired that the Union men should conquer at both places; that there was greater effort to defeat Colfax than any other six men that will be run for Congress, for his position as Speaker of the House gave him a prominence that would make his defeat as gratifying to the rebels as that of Grant or Sherman. As the contest now stood, it becomes every man out of the army to do his duty at the polls, as it does the soldier to do his duty in the field. He was a peace man, and saw no other road to peace except by results that would warn future traitors that they could not fire on the flag of our fathers with impunity.

Another strong point made was, that this war originated with the Democratic party under Buchanan's administration.

He asked the Democracy why they did not make peace with Jeff Davis when they had him at Washington to make peace, and said if Fort Sumter had been then reinforced, the war would never have amounted to its present importance.

He gave a new idea of settling the slavery question. He said the friends of slavery contend it is a divine institution, and that a delegate to the Chicago Convention told him he believed it originated with God, who would protect it. "Well," said Long John, "this suggested a new idea, and I said to him, then let us leave it to God. Fellow citizens, I go for that. Let us leave this institution of God to God. The fugitive slave law is repealed, and now if a nigger runs away, I am for letting him run till God brings him back."

This was received by the crowd with the most rapturous applause. An old gentleman close by the reporters' table swore it was the most sensible suggestion he ever heard. He closed a two hours speech with an exhortation that we never surrender the rich legacy left us by our fathers either to traitors or [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM MENDOTA.

A Handsome Union Demonstration.

[illegible]

FROM TERRE HAUTE.

Great Union Mass Meeting—Voorhees [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM VICKSBURG.

A Couple of Retaliatory Military Orders.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The following will explain themselves:

[illegible]

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Gen. Grant Goes to Harper's Ferry.

[illegible]

From Elliott Head.

[illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

A QUADRILATERAL FIGHT ON THE RIO GRANDE.

FEDERALS, REBELS, FRENCH AND MEIXCANS ENGAGED.

Illinois Wins on the Last Heat.

Cortinas Whips the Rebels and Captures Brownsville.

FORREST ORGANIZING A LARGE EXPEDITION AT JACKSON.

Latest from Grant's and Sheridan's Armies.

The Draft in Illinois--Official Correspondence.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Stirring Speech by Gen. Hovey—Arrest of an Indiana Traitor—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Sept. 18.

Maj. Gen. Hovey was unexpectedly called upon to speak at the Circle last night. His arduous duties had allowed him no time for preparation, and his remarks were simply the extemporaneous utterances of the patriot soldier. He said we did not seem to be aware that our danger in this war came from the foe in the rear, nor that we were resting to-day over the volcanic fires of revolution. I am a native born hoosier, and every impulse of my ambition is for the welfare of my native State; and though what I say some may not endorse, I shall speak my honest convictions. This war was not caused by the Republican nor Democratic party, but by ambitious men South who owned negroes and thought the government belonged to the Southern aristocracy. They rebelled and fired on Sumter and your fathers and brothers rushed to arms. I went forth and the leaders of my party said God speed you, noble young man. For three years have I fought in this war, and coming back I find those friends alienated. Why do they like me less? I have offended simply in this, that I have fought and killed their brothers. To you, Democrats, in the fulness of my heart, I speak a brother's warning. Beware how you change the front of battle. The line a few months ago ranged from the Sabine to the James. Now the enemy is found in Indiana aiding and abetting the rebels in arms. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Highly Important From Texas—Cortinas [illegible]

[illegible]

... Co., of this place, was arrested to-day by the French. He has been flying the American flag from his house ever since the French landed.

A few days since Cortinas arrested at Matamoras F. G. Herring, of New York, gave him a glass of wine and toasted him by saying he thought he would have to shoot him, but on the intercession of the American Consul, Mr. H. was released.

There is a great deal of cotton at Matamoras, but it can't get down the river. Good middling is worth 40 cents per pound. Greenbacks here are worth 33 cents on the dollar.

Advices from Fort Morgan are to September 10th. The expedition planned by Gen. Bailey and commanded by Capt. Stone, of Bailey's staff, returned that day. They burned the largest salt works owned by the rebels at Bon Secour Bay, securing a large quantity of forage and capturing two prisoners. The loss of the salt works will be severely felt by the rebels. They comprised 15 houses each one of which turned out 75 bushels daily. The buildings were burned to the ground, and kettles, pans and other machinery broken to fine fragments.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 10th has been read. It states that a very heavy force of rebel cavalry, or mounted infantry, is now at Jackson, evidently preparing to strike a sudden blow on some portion of our lines.

The informant states that Gens. Forrest, Dick Taylor and G. Hodson are all at Jackson, and that troops are camped around the city for several miles. Forrest is compelled to walk upon crutches, as he has not recovered from the wound received at Tupelo, but he is perfectly able to manage his horse, and is almost constantly in the saddle, superintending various movements of the troops. Wirt Adams is also there, but his authority is completely ignored, Gens. Taylor and Forrest assuming the entire control and direction of affairs. Their wagon, pontoon and artillery trains are said to be very extensive, the wagons bearing the brand "U. S." and captured by Forrest from Sturgis in the fight at Guntown. Every movement is said to be conducted with the greatest secrecy, even changes from one camp to another being made at night. No one except Generals are allowed to know the least thing in regard to contemplated movements.

No expedition of similar strength was ever more secretly collected or more carefully guarded from outside observation. The whole command is said to be in fine condition and in excellent order. The artillery and pontoon trains are of the finest description and wagons new and substantial. The entire force, so far as the informant could judge, numbers 10,000 men. Whether this command has been collected for the purpose of going to succor Mobile or for offensive demonstrations against our lines, is of course only a matter of conjecture, but we have no doubt ample preparation will be made for their reception at any point they choose to visit.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, who came up as far as Memphis, on the steamer Jas. White, sends word that the forces of Farragut report all quiet at Mobile. It was thought no demonstration of any strength would be made on Mobile, but the strength would be transferred to some other point, Forts Morgan and Gaines being heavily garrisoned, and to be left to keep what they now have—the complete blockade of Mobile Bay.

On the last trip up the steamer Saratoga, Capt. May, found a rebel battery of 9 guns at the mouth of the Red river. The gunboat Chillicothe was shelling the woods. It was understood that the rebels were in considerable force in the vicinity. They had fired into the steamer Ida May the same day. The Saratoga put on steam and passed the rebels, being received with cheers, not shots, from the fact that she had no soldiers on board.

At Vicksburg the citizens are somewhat feverish from fear that Forrest was going to visit them from Jackson.

At Natchez General Brayman celebrated the capture of Atlanta by firing a salute of thirty-four guns on the 10th, concluding the day's festivities with an entertainment at headquarters.

Lieutenant Church, formerly aide on General Paine's staff, has been relieved of that duty, and is now post quartermaster at Paducah, Kentucky.

CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 18.—The steamer Belle, from Memphis, arrived with Memphis dates to yesterday evening.

Sergeant T. S. Clark, 21st Illinois Infantry has furnished additional news concerning affairs on the Rio Grande. On the morning of the 6th the French moved out of Bagdad a force estimated at 5,000, and commenced the ascent on the 9th of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of attacking Matamoras. The march was uninterrupted till they reached a point opposite White Ranche, where they met Cortinas, with a Mexican force, prepared to contest the approach. An artillery duel ensued, when the French were compelled to fall back in [illegible]

[illegible]

... soldiers as well as Americans. On the 8th Cortinas followed Ford to the old battle field of Resaca de la Palma, where he rested his troops for the night, while Ford fell back to Brownsville. Cortinas despatched a courier to Matamoras, with an order for the forces there to prepare to move immediately. Early on the morning of the 9th instant 3,500 Mexicans moved up the Rio Grande crossed the river and came down the Texas side, attacking Brownsville simultaneously with Cortinas. The struggle for Brownsville resulted in the defeat of the rebels, who were driven from the town. Cortinas took possession.

The exit of the rebels was so hasty that they left their rag floating on the Court-House and other public buildings, which was soon torn down and the Stars and Stripes hoisted amid shouts and cheerings.

THE DRAFT IN ILLINOIS.

Copies of the Official Correspondence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Sept. 18.

The following figures show the condition of accounts of the State adjusted with the Government for volunteers furnished under all calls: Grand total of quota, 197,360; total credits, 181,178; balance against State to be raised under last call, 16,182. Sixty-three counties of the State are deficient 27,024, and the remaining 39 counties have furnished an excess of 10,842 men. Deducting enlistments since July 1st, 1864, the total deficiency against the State is 12,450. The Assistant Provost Marshal General was instructed to draft for the total deficiency of the State by sub-districts. Great embarrassment has existed on account of the mode of creating sub-districts. To remedy this Gov. Yates sent the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 3, 1864.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton,
Sec. of War, Washington.

There is an intense feeling of bitterness in many parts of this State on account of the manner of making sub-districts by District Provost Marshals. In many districts several towns are constituted one sub-district, thus uniting towns which have done more than their share with towns which have done little or nothing. The enrollment in most, if not all, cases have been taken by towns, and therefore but little additional labor would be required to reduce sub-districts to towns, and assign their quota and credits, and as far as possible by towns. All credits prior to Oct. 1st, 1863, in counties are divided pro rata, and by reducing sub-districts to towns the pro rata credits could be easily determined. I urgently request that this be done immediately.

[Signed] RICHARD YATES, Gov.

On the 8th of Sept. the Governor sent the following dispatch:

BRIG. GEN. J. B. FRY, P. M. G., Washington, D. C.:

The total deficiency in this State by sub districts on the 1st of July, was 39,797, and excesses to the sub districts, 13,615; by counties the deficiency was 27,024, and excesses in other counties, 10,842; leaving deficit of State, 16,182. If the draft is insisted upon in this State I earnestly request that as the announcement of the quota and credits was not made until the 27th ult., that the draft be postponed until thirty days and the draft shall only be made in sub districts for enough to produce the deficit which may be due against the State as such.

(Signed.) RICHARD YATES, Gov.

No reply was received to these dispatches up to the 16th inst., at which time the Governor again telegraphed the substance of the two foregoing dispatches and again insisted in decided terms, that the draft should not be made for more than the deficiency of the State, and received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, September 17th, 1864.

GOV. YATES: Your telegram of yesterday to the President and Secretary of War, and myself is received. The same subject was also presented by a Committee from your State. They represented that entire satisfaction will be produced by drafting only a sufficient per centage of the quota assigned to each sub-district to produce the quota due from the State. I have therefore ordered Col. Oakes to reduce the quota 50 per cent in any sub-district from which troops are now demanded, the balance being set aside until further orders. This reduction will produce the required result with sufficient accuracy. The apportionment of quotas to counties and districts, on the basis of the number furnished since the war began, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General of the State, was made with a view to meet the wishes of the State authorities [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES B. FRY, P. M. G.

FROM FREEPORT.

[illegible]

... severest storm experienced in this region within the last two years.

The peace Democracy hold a great jubilee in Freeport, on Thursday next. Hon. J. C. Robinson and other big guns of the party, will be here.

LaSalle county is short of her quota eleven hundred and eighty men. The draft is expected to take place some time next week. The only two towns in the county which have an excess over all calls, are Earl and Ottawa.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Political Matters—Another Copperhead Failure—The Draft.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Sunday, Sept. 18.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Copperhead Fizzle—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

A Successful Reconnoissance Towards Petersburg.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Sept. 18.—The *Herald's* army correspondence [illegible]

[illegible]

... notice, if found necessary to go to the assistance of the small force sent out, but the object of the reconnoissance was accomplished without further aid.

There are some indications that the enemy were making preparations to evacuate Petersburg. We learn that large numbers of the citizens have been leaving for the South for several days. The truth of this rumor will be ascertained in a few hours at headquarters army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 16.—The flank attack by the rebel cavalry yesterday morning was a most daring move, and seems to have been partially successful. The attacking force consisted of three brigades of cavalry with eight pieces of artillery. The main body reached the vicinity of the cattle herd on Buffing's farm, near Coggin's point, just before daylight, while the remainder engaged our cavalry pickets along the entire line from Ream's Station, capturing some and driving others back. This was done to cover the operations of the main rebel column. The attack was made a short time before daylight when the guard were mostly abed. 250 prisoners are reported to have been captured, mostly of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.

The first District of Columbia cavalry, on duty near by, soon attacked the rebels, but they were in such strong force that our men had to fall back, suffering a loss of some 250. It is said that Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry, supported by the 2d Corps, went in pursuit of the raiders, but it is believed they had too much the start, and must have gone off with the greater part of their plunder. In addition to our loss in cattle, which will reach 2,500 head, the rebels captured several teams with a gang of men, who were engaged in constructing a line of telegraph in that direction.

A rumor reached camp this morning that the cattle have all been recaptured, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source.

FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, Sept. 13.—Maj. Kenney and Mr. Julian, a member of the New York State Senate, who was on the steamer Fawn, which was recently captured by the enemy, arrived here to-day from Elizabeth City, having been paroled by the enemy. L. D. Wilson, Provost Marshal at Roanoake Island, Maj. Graves, 14th N. C. Union Vols., and Lieut. Col. Bingham, 16th Conn. Vols., who were on board the Fawn, are retained by the enemy. Col. Bingham, who was on his way to join his regiment, had just been exchanged at Charleston.

The arrival of the pirate steamer Florida at Wilmington, N. C., is announced.

L. E. Johnson, a favorite officer in the department, who was chief of the ambulance corps, is among the victims to the congestive chills which prevail here to a considerable extent.

The North Carolina *Times* says there is no doubt but the interior of that state is in complete uproar over the conscripts and deserters.

On the 16th ult., a collision took place in Moore county, between the deserters, some 1,300 in number, and the State guards, in which the latter were repulsed, with a loss of four killed and one wounded.

How the Army is Filling Up—Reports of Provost Marshals.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.—The following is an extract from a report of a Provost Marshal, and there are many more to the same effect:

"Recruiting has been the main business of the office for the past ten days. Never before during the present war, as far as my observation goes, has there been anything like the interest now displayed by the people in obtaining men for the army. The class of men enlisting are from the most respectable portion of the community, and go into the service with consciences behind their bayonets. During the present week I have mustered and forwarded to the several rendezvous 600 men. They go into the service willingly and cheerfully.

From present indications I should say that the quota of this District can be filled, or nearly so, by volunteers in a very short time. My forces are working night and day to take care of the men as they come, Sundays not excepted, and will continue to do so as long as the necessity demands."

Another Provost Marshal writes as follows: "During the last ten days nearly 300 recruits have been accepted and mustered at these headquarters. The men presenting themselves are by far the best men that have been examined since this office was established."

From the Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 18.—The *Herald's* Shenandoah correspondent has the following: One of our men who was a prisoner and who has escaped, reports the enemy as having taken a pontoon train through Winchester in the direction of Martinsburg three days ago.

Another report says the enemy's pioneer corps is engaged in constructing pontoons. Early's headquarters are near Stephenson. Quite a number of conscripts have arrived to reinforce Early. Two hundred and eighty Union prisoners are held near Winchester. A reconnoissance found cavalry at Bunker Hill, and infantry four miles north of [illegible]

[illegible]

Gen. Grant to Leave for Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Gold.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.—Surprise is created at the steadiness of the gold market, and the *Commercial* thus explains it, the regular operators have during the last few days adopted a very general system of accepting due bills in lieu of deliveries of gold, which pass from one to another probably for a week before returning to the issuers. This facilitates speculation, and if persisted, there is no telling to what figure the price of gold may be run up. It is the most dangerous phase of the gold question that has appeared.

The market opened at 223¼, afterwards reached 225¼, and at noon declined to 221⅞.

The Turf.

PATERSON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 17.—The great race between Kentucky and Alabama, for $5,000, took place; two mile heats. It was won by Kentucky. Time—3:47 and 3:40¼.

New Advertisements.

CROPS FOR SALE.—Two Hundred acres of corn, sixty tons oat straw, one hundred tons prairie hay in barn. Good house, barn, yards, and artesian fountains; for rent low until spring. Address WILLIAM DANIELS, Gilman, Ill.

TAKE NOTICE.—$1000 will be given for an Artesian Well to be sunk by our lot in this place. DONNER & BURR. Gilman, Sept. 16, 1864.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. George's Benevolent Association will be held at Wilkowsky Hall, ON MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26th, 1864. JAMES JOHN, Rec. Sec.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE CHEAP FOR CASH. [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 11 Dearborn street.

CIGARS.—Just received from New York a consignment of 200,000 CIGARS. A choice lot, which we are offering at the low prices [illegible] VAN DYKE & CO., Commission Merchants, 24 LaSalle st.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS of Chicago are requested to meet at the Hall of the Tailor's Friend [illegible] 77 DEARBORN STREET, On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the [illegible] EDWARD HENDERSON, Sec'y.

THE CHEAPEST SUIT OF CLOTHES is the one that is made of HONEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP [illegible] ELY, Woolen Draper and Tailor, 6 Tremont Block.

Illinois Coal Screenings In quantity to suit customers. For sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington-sts.

ILLINOIS COAL. Fresh-mined Illinois Coal, of the best quality in market, for sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington-sts.

LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE, THE BEST STOCK IN THE WEST, At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. For sale by GEO. S. POPE, 183 S. Clark st.

N. F. MERRILL, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE AND LAMP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 71 & 73 Randolph street, Chicago.

SALT! SALT! The subscribers offer for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, new crop of "Saginaw" Salt, delivered on track, in lots to suit purchasers. MAURAN, WRIGHT & CO., 115 South Water street.

DEARBORN SEMINARY (Day School for Young Ladies), at 91 & 93 Wabash avenue. The ninth year of this institution opens on Monday, the 12th of September. There are three departments—Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the Principal or calling at the Seminary. Z. GROVER, Principal.

BEANS, BEANS. 2,000 Bushels Prime White Beans, (Delivered in bags or barrels as desired.) In store and for sale by RICE BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, Milwaukee, Wis.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS In all the New Colors. Infants' Caps and Hoods, WOOLEN YARNS, WOOLEN HOSIERY, COVENTRY FRILLING, ALL WIDTHS. Our assortment of HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS, YARNS AND HOSIERY Is very large and complete. 41 and 43 LASALLE ST. 41 and 43 SUTTON & BURKITT.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS. Just received a few of those CELEBRATED PIANOS, From the manufactory of HARTMAN, NEW YORK. These Pianos are well known throughout the United States, and are second to none. The styles and finish must be inspected to be appreciated. Call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere. For sale by JAMES WILSON TAYLOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, 81 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. N. B.—[illegible]

GEORGE H. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bolt and Sash Cord, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Pulley, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores. FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT WHOLESALE. 1000 doz Undershirts & Drawers, 1,000 DOZ. SOCKS, FOREIGN HOSIERY, Gloves of all Kinds, DRESS SHIRTS, NEGLIGE SHIRTS, CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Mufflers, &c. Having purchased our Stock in May we are prepared to offer goods at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. "Job Lots from Auction daily." Close Cash Buyers are invited to examine our stock, which is the largest in the Northwest. WM. BARTLETT, 121 & 123 Randolph St., Chicago.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN BOOTS & SHOES AT R. RAMBER & CO'S, 132 Lake Street. Manufactured by EDWIN C. BURT, New York. [illegible] R. RAMBER & CO., 132 Lake street.

New Advertisements.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, Cincinnati. The Regular Course of Lectures begins on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, and will continue sixteen weeks. Total fees (Professors seven—Dissection, Hospital and Matriculation) $85.00. Address C. G. COMEGYS, Dean.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COOK COUNTY,
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Furnished at the lowest prices at our
Office, 132 South Clark St.,
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On ground floor next door to the entrance to the Provost Marshal's Office. ADAMS & SPRINGER.

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURED BY W. H. WHITMARSH, 196 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Railroad Companies, Elevators, Machinists and others, in want of best quality of Belting, will do better to call on the manufacturer, as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW CAMPAIGN SONG FOR A. LINCOLN. H. M. HIGGINS, Music Publisher, 117 Randolph Street, Has just issued a stirring piece of music entitled CAMPAIGN SONG FOR A. LINCOLN. PRICE..........30 CENTS. Will be sent, post paid, to any address on receipt of marked price by addressing the publisher as above. A liberal discount made when ordered in quantities by clubs.

MICHIGAN AVENUE AND OTHER HOMES FOR SALE CHEAP IN THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. [illegible]

THE DRAFT AT HAND. NOW IS THE TIME To secure Substitutes AND AVOID THE DRAFT. Recruits furnished to Townships and Wards of this city, up to the DAY of draft. Substitutes always on hand to supply orders. This is your last chance to apply. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 3 S. Clark street.

Stewart Cook Stoves, FOR WOOD AND COAL. Stewart Parlor Stoves, For Hard and Soft Coal. Macgregor Hot Air Furnaces, At J. P. DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

25 HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER. With fixtures complete, and in running order, FOR SALE LOW. J. C. McMAHON, 23 Washington street.

COAL. COAL. An excellent quality of Mineral Ridge and Chippewa Coals, carefully screened, and delivered promptly in all parts of the city. ALSO, A CARGO Of Hammondsville Coal, to arrive in a few days, and to be sold afloat. Illinois Coal arriving daily from the Danville mines and for sale by the car-load on track or delivered. J. L. HATHAWAY, 120 Market street.

SALT! COARSE and FINE, By the CAR LOAD or CARGO. UNDERWOOD & CO., 137 South Water street.

PORK AND BEEF. We have in store a few hundred bbls. MESS, M. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF. For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted by the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 137 South Water street.

Buckwheat Flour. 50 barrels Canada Buckwheat Flour (milled in 1863-4) for sale by HANSEY & INGLIS, No. 4 Steele's Block, South Water street.

METAL WAREHOUSE DICKERSON, STURGES & CO. IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, And Dealers in Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY 199 & 201 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE, Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places. FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a copartnership under the style of HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, FOR DOING A Dry Goods Jobbing Business, At Nos. 3 & 5 Lake-st., cor. Michigan-av. JAMES F. HUNT, FRED. A. HUNT, HENRY BARBOUR, ROBT. W. HALE. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864.

PURCHASE RANGE SIZE Coal to burn in the Littlefield Stoves. Cake will burn if broken up small, but not Bituminous Coal or Wood. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, JR., Sole dealer in the Littlefield Stoves. 91 STATE STREET. Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 17, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL [illegible] BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At 11 West Thirty-[illegible] street, New York. On the 21st Instant. [illegible]

1864. FALL 1864. CAMPAIGN. BOOTS AND SHOES At Wholesale for Cash, 48 and 50 Wabash Avenue. [illegible] FARGO & HILL.

FUR GOODS AND BUFFALO ROBES, E. P. L. BROOM, 50....Lake street, Chicago....50 WHOLESALE DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c. I offer to country merchants a large and attractive stock of goods in the above line. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 Lake st., Chicago.

COAL! COAL!! HARD COAL 1000 tons Small Egg. 1000 tons Range Size. 500 tons Chestnut Size. Also, constantly on hand, a good supply of [illegible] FOR SALE BY HOLBROOK & PARKER, Yard, [illegible] Post Office address Drawer [illegible]

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC., Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for Fall and Winter Trade, Embracing all new and choice styles of HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, [illegible] [illegible] WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 20 [illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

5000 doz. Fall and Winter Hosiery
2000 " " " Gloves,
1000 " Hoods and Nubias.
A very full line of YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, BUCK GOODS, ETC. Also, a very attractive assortment of PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS AND FANCY SHIRTINGS. Large and close buyers will find it for their advantage to call and examine our stock. SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street.

LUMBER. ELKINS & MERRILL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Green Bay and Saginaw LUMBER, HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW YARD ON LUMBER STREET, AT THE Alton and St. Louis R. R. Bridge. Our old customers [illegible]

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. [illegible] ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & FOWLER, Felt and Composition Roofers. 10,000 Bbls ROOFING COMPOSITION. [illegible] FELT, COMPOSITION, BOAT PITCH, COAL TAR, &C. CONSTANTLY ON HAND. [illegible]

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' [illegible]

STEAM TO EUROPE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

PENDLETON.

We present a few extracts elsewhere from the Congressional speeches of Geo. H. Pendleton, the Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States. Mr. Pendleton has the merit of being one of the most straightforward speakers in the United States. Believing that the war ought never to have been begun, he said so frankly before the first shot was fired, and adhering to the same opinions, he has reiterated them boldly and unequivocally ever since. He thinks that immediate peace and separation is the cure-all for our national difficulties, and he says so without circumlocution. No disciple of John C. Calhoun was ever more thoroughly wedded to the doctrine of "State Rights," as it is understood in South Carolina, than Mr. Pendleton, and no one has avowed it more broadly. If Mr. Pendleton were a candidate for Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, he would get more votes than Stephens, Toombs, Cobb, or Wigfall and if Jeff. Davis should die he could fill his chair, so far as political qualifications go, without a dissenting voice in all rebeldom. We commend Mr. Pendleton for his frankness, and we commend those who nominated him for Office.

There is one feature of Mr. Pendleton's record that will perhaps astonish his best friends outside of Dixie. He holds that the people of the United States cannot amend their Constitution so as to abolish slavery. He says that it is not in the power of all the States save one to abolish slavery in that one State against its will. In other words, he holds that it is unconstitutional to amend the Constitution in the way prescribed in the Constitution. Patrick Henry thought differently, and he urged Virginia not to ratify the Constitution, for the very reason that three fourths of the States might at some future time, abolish slavery in Virginia against her will; and Virginia ratified the Constitution with the distinct understanding that it contained the power to abolish slavery whenever a constitutional majority should deem it proper to do so.

It is needless to follow Mr. Pendleton's record farther. When a man says that he was in favor of peace, even with Disunion, before the war began, that he is in favor of the same now, that he belongs to the Calhoun school of politicians, and that the people of the United States cannot amend their own Constitution so as to interfere with slavery—he has said enough to show all intelligent voters which side he stands on.

SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour is nominated again for the Governor of New York. He was nominated two years ago, and was for once elected. Those who have memories two years long, will remember by what means he succeeded. "He was for a more vigorous prosecution of the war!" He was for putting it through by daylight. The contest had dragged for a year and a half, when it ought to have been done, finished and concluded in nine months. Does anybody remember who had been commander-in-chief for a good part of that time? Was it not one George B. McClellan? But no matter for that; Seymour got elected; for the people were discouraged, dissatisfied and impatient. And if Seymour, as Governor of the Empire State, could have influence to hurry up the war, put more men into the field, appoint them with more enterprising generals, and who had more heart for the contest, and so conclude the strife, why then it were better to try him. And they did try him. And we know with what result. As soon as elected, he set himself to hinder the war by all the diabolical ingenuity of which he was capable, while he would *seem* to be for it. Where his predecessor got a hundred regiments into the field, Seymour sent six. His address to the rioters in New York city, in July, will live in history as long as the feats of Benedict Arnold. To follow him through all his miserable windings, wiring in and wiring out, would be like illustrating the track of a salt water eel in Hoboken road. His influence has been felt through the nation. It has been a sort of malaria, poisoning the air and acting upon the lungs everywhere in which copperheadism had seeds planted. He got McClellan nominated for President. With August Belmont behind him with a bag of money, took the Chicago Convention into his hands, and shaped its action. He is the grand opifex and manipulator of this Presidential campaign on its copperhead side.

He now comes before the people of New York for a re-election. There are some diseases which people have only once; and we rather think—at least we hope—Horatio Seymour to be one of them. Most of the diseases of this class are pretty mean ones—scarlet fever and small-pox for instance; and it would naturally be supposed that if one occurrence of either of these could defend the human system against its own return, Horatio Seymour might prove a prophylactic as against himself. Still, all of these diseases are not of this kind. The seven years' itch may, for aught we know, continue twenty; and if the people of New York wish to do two years' more of scratching, they have the opportunity; and if they *are* dunces enough to try it, we should not object, except that such patients are not pleasant neighbors.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ORDER.

It is astonishing how quick and sensitive the malignants are to anything that is likely to hurt the rebels, and to cause them to feel the pinch of the war. A dog with a sore ear is not more disturbed with the buzzing of flies, than the Chicago *Times* with any order of a General which puts the cup its friends in Dixie have filled, to their own lips. It is now greatly distressed by Sherman's order which vacates Atlanta of its inhabitants; and talks about "20,000 people being driven from the city, etc."

In the first place, the 20,000 people of the *Times* are about 1,500—the rest of its former 20,000 inhabitants being in the rebel army, or having already fled, before its occupation by us. And then suppose there were 40,000; who is to feed them? Gen. Sherman very well knows by experience, that that task would fall upon him. He knows too that he has but a single line of railroad to do it—a line liable to interruptions by guerillas—and which is but sufficient to supply his own army with food, forage, and ammunition; and especially, with a hostile army in his front, and in a country hostile to him. Were he able to collect his supplies from the region about him, the case would be different. But no large army can do this in the face of an enemy, in a hostile region, though supplies may be ever so plenty.

But if Sherman is to carry his campaign into Georgia, he must sustain his own army, no matter what becomes of his enemy, and though some "women and children" may suffer. But in truth his order is one of mercy to the poor people of Atlanta. He cannot undertake to feed them—they must of necessity go elsewhere. And now is the time, while the weather is warm and food is attainable, for them to be removed, without waiting till winter and starvation drives them out.

Nor is this order the first of the kind. Grant devastated the country about Vicksburg for thirty miles distance, when he laid siege to the place, for the protection of his rear. And if the *Times* does not recognize the authority of that example, Johnston ordered off the whole population of Northwestern Georgia, as far south as the Coosa River, before the opening of this very campaign. In this order he probably displaced more people from their homes than Sherman's order will drive from Atlanta. Did the *Times* forget to wail over that order? The truth is, that war has hardships for a good many people—and for some who have no other connection with it than to live where it rages.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" EXPLOSION.

Those who had the opportunity to observe the Chicago Convention, could have failed to see that it contained no real elements of harmony, except prejudice against Mr. Lincoln and his policies, and a desire to get a monopoly of the spoils. On the real question [illegible] peace or a Union war—the only one before the American people—they were as vitally at loggerheads as are the armies of Grant and Lee. They could only get through the Convention without a bolt by dodging this only real question of the day, which they therefore did. Nevertheless, the pretence of harmony was false and hollow. The Convention was a double-headed fusion of conflicting elements—a brace of political Siamese twins—a split from the start, and notwithstanding Belmont's "oil of palms" and Seymour's "oil of blarney," both parties to the game sat down each day with as distinct an understanding that they were bound to cheat each other, and rose each day with as distinct a hope in each that they had cheated the other, as would two common blacklegs [illegible] game of euchre, except that the latter would be far more likely to pay the wages if [illegible] so far as the so-called "Democratic party" is [illegible] a peace party. It is nothing. [illegible] principles [illegible] Every one knows that if the question were between Peace and Disunion on the one hand, and war and Union on the other, the whole North would [illegible] and Union. When the Democracy at Chicago stated that to be the issue they consciously lied, simply because the true issue would have split them. They knew that immediate peace could not be had without disunion, and that the Union could not be restored without war. Yet they said we are for peace and Union. This was a bold attempt to found a party on a lie. The true issue, viz:—Shall we suppress the rebellion by war if peace measures fail, as we and they all know they will, was as carefully kept out of the Convention, out of its platform, out of its speeches, as sparks would be kept from a magazine. But McClellan has thrown in his firebrand, and he who was always so harmless to his enemies has once more sent "hideous ruin and confusion down" amongst his friends. The Democracy are welcome to their new chieftain. If they can make avidity, egotism without independence, obstinacy without consistency, cowardice without caution, and education without wisdom, they will find McClellan of more service to them than he ever has been to his country. The war party had him on their hands for about eighteen months, and have not yet recovered from him. We heartily congratulate the peace men on their elephant. If he will be half as ruinous to them as he has been to us we shall be happy, to live to write their epitaph—"died of our country's hope and pride on the brain."

THE COPPERHEAD DIVISIONS.

With all the exertions of the leaders, the party of extremes does not seem to hang well together. It was one thing to get the Chicago Convention through without an explosion, but it is another thing to get harmoniously through the campaign. That Book which a prophet ate, as described in sacred writ, was sweet as honey in his mouth, but after it was eaten, it was terribly bitter, so the cooking and eating by Seymour, Vallandigham & Co. was all very well, but the inward digestion after getting home is another thing. We trust it may prove a Kilkenny cat affair, and rid the country of much pestilential matter.

But it is not worth while for Union men to rely too far on this split of the Copperheads. They will perhaps after all combine better than it now seems. One will be whipped in; another will be honey-fugled; and others will be bought up; and after all the legions of the malignants may be pretty formidable. Let us rely on ourselves and not on their divisions. Stir up the people—organize—circulate the documents; and keep the fires burning till November. We have got to contend earnestly, both in the field and in the town—with ballots and bullets—if we are to put down this rebellion. The boys must keep awake through this night of gloom and danger.

☞ By way of encouraging those who affect to believe that the soldiers are going for surrender and a disunion peace, we print the following from Vermont:

By a dispatch from St. Albans last evening we are enabled to give this morning returns of the Congressional vote in nineteen companies of the Vermont Brigade. The aggregate is as follows:

First District—Woodbridge, 77; Merritt Clark, 9; Wells, 4; Redfield, 3.

Second District—Morrill, 103; Ormsby, 2.

Third District—Baxter, 93; Harrington, 1.

It will thus be seen that out of two hundred and ninety four votes two hundred and eighty-five were polled for the Union candidates, and but nine for the Copperhead. Our brave soldiers evidently know what they are voting for.

☞ The Richmond *Sentinel*, of September 7th, thinks the fall of Atlanta ought to send gold up, as it tends to delay peace. It says:

> The expectation of a comparatively speedy termination of the war, which has gained ground in the United States, as well as in the Confederate States, has reduced the price of gold at the North. The late accounts tell of an increased activity in its traffic, with an advance in price. The fall of Atlanta will probably further enhance the premium, as indicating the delay of peace. The Confederates never mean to give up the struggle, but to fight it out to the end for which they started—separation and independence. Any success gained by our enemies but prolongs the evil day for them as well as for us; and if Wall street be as astute as it claims to be, it will understand it so, and buy and sell accordingly.

Wall street does not "understand it so." Deluded Wall street!

☞ A letter from a soldier from the 8th Maine, addressed from Bermuda Hundred, says:

> Although but a handful of us are left, we are determined to stand or fall with the Government. I have never seen the soldiers in better spirits than now. Mr. Lincoln grows in popularity with the army daily. He would get two votes in this command now to one thirty days ago.

The Chicago Platform Approved by McClellan Previous to its Adoption.

Since the appearance of McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, the New York *News*, indignant at the tone of that document, has made the following surprising statement:

> "Those planks of the Chicago platform relating to peace were, by common consent, agreed upon more than two months before the Convention met. Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, *was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved both in its letter and in its spirit.*"

☞ The army sentiment was well expressed by a soldier in the Vermont election. A Copperhead ticket was thrust at him as he stepped up to the polls. He took it and looked at it musingly, then threw it away with the remark, "What a thundering fool I should be to go down to Virginia and fight rebels three years with my musket, and then come here to stab myself in the back with a piece of paper like that!"

Straws.

CHICAGO, September 16, 1864.

To the Editor Tribune:

SIR—Straws sometimes show which way the wind blows. The following was the result of a canvass of the Philadelphia Express East, and Baltimore Express West on the 13th and 14th instant:

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.

Lincoln........107
McClellan........69
Fremont........7

BALTIMORE EXPRESS.

Lincoln........142
McClellan........76
Fremont........2

The above were all voters. No ladies or boys were asked their preferences. A soldier of an Indiana regiment informed me that a vote was taken in the Jarvis' Hospital, Baltimore, on the 12th inst., with the following result:

Lincoln........513
McClellan........187
Fremont........7

M. A. C.

ENROLLMENT OF SLAVES IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Colored People in the Confederate Service.

The following general order, issued by the Confederates, need no comment:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T TRANS-MISSISSIPPI,
SHREVEPORT, LA., July 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.—I. In accordance with an act of Congress entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities," approved February 17th, 1864, all male free negroes and other persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of 1803, or under the treaty of Spain of 1819, resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, will be immediately enrolled under the direction of the Bureau of Conscription.

II. The Bureau of Conscription will take the necessary steps through the enrolling officers, to enroll immediately one-fifth of all the male slaves in this department, between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

III. All free negroes and slaves so enrolled will be sent to rendezvous designated by the Commandants of negro labor for the several States, accompanied by descriptive roll.

IV. Requisitions for negro labor must be made upon the commandants of negro labor of the several States.

V. All officers and agents of the Government in charge of slaves will furnish monthly, to the commandants of negro labor of the several States to which the slaves belong correct and certified muster rolls of those in their charge.

By command of Gen. E. Kirby Smith.
S. S. ANDERSON, Assist. Adj. Gen.

A Peace Meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A reunion of about fifty Peace Democrats took place on Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of denouncing Gen. McClellan's letter, and of advising about the best means of organizing a peace party, and of selecting a peace candidate. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Mullaly, the editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, who was appointed President for the occasion. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Orton, of the *Day Book*, McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal*, Ben Wood, of the *Daily News*, Gen. Singleton and Green, of Illinois, Geo. E. Shell, of Oregon, S. T. Salt, of New York, Chauncey Burr, W. T. Smith Anderson, and a lot of others. All the members present seemed to be moved by the bitterest feelings against Gen. McClellan, denouncing him as having broken his pledge toward the Democratic party, and compromised its success in the pending election. Mr. Shell, Gen. Singleton and Chauncey Burr were among the prominent speakers of that meeting, at the conclusion of which S. T. Salt, of New York, presented the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That a call be addressed to the Jefferson Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present month, for the purpose of [illegible] that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of Gen. McClellan completely ignores.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to next week. Among the candidates for the Presidency whose names seemed to be received with the greatest favor were Mr. O'Connor, of this city, and Long, of Ohio.—*N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 15.*

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

The Third Congressional District.

Copperhead Congressional Convention—E. B. Stiles, of Dixon, the Nominee—Who He is and What He is—His Chances—[illegible]—a Democratic Fizzle at Aurora—Hon. J. C. Robinson on the Stump—Up like a Rocket, Down like a Stick—A Union Meeting at Aurora—The Draft in Stephenson County—German Union Demonstrations in Galena and Freeport—Speakers, Etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

FREEPORT, Stephenson Co., Sept. 16.

It was not until eleven o'clock last night that I was enabled to leave the quiet village of Naperville, and as the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad failed to connect with those of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy I had the pleasure of drumming my heels in the station house at Mendota from one o'clock until three this morning, and of riding from that place during the hours between three and six. There was a well-dressed drunkard in the car in which I was endeavoring to snatch a little sleep, but for the last two hours and a half he made night hideous with his drunken revellings, and slumber and I had a serious falling out.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE'S OPPONENT.

On Wednesday the Copperhead element of the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Carroll, JoDaviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside, assembled in convention at this city, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress, to run against Hon. E. B. Washburne, the present incumbent, who has been renominated by acclamation by the Union men of the District. One would imagine that with the result of the last Congressional canvass in view, the Copperheads would not bet high upon their chances of success. I give you the vote of the District in 1862:

	Stiles.	Washburne.
Carroll	412	1,229
Jo Daviess	[illegible]	1,377
Lee	835	1,854
Ogle	989	[illegible]
Stephenson	[illegible]	2,141
Whiteside	873	1,980
	6,7[illegible]	10,[illegible]

Washburne's Majority........3,[illegible]

This majority, I take it, the Copperheads have no hope of overcoming. It will be nearly doubled, or your correspondent does not read aright the signs of the times. The reason that they made a nomination at all, may be found in the fact that the "Democracy" think it a point gained if they can only *keep up their party organization*, and to secure this end they vote regularly, even though they know they will be beaten. The only wonder is that they could find a man willing to accept the nomination, and the certainty of defeat. Two years ago, they found such a man in the person of Hon. E. B. Stiles, of Dixon, and the same gentleman turned up again at Freeport day before yesterday. He was the successful candidate as a matter of course.

Mr. Stiles is a pleasant gentleman, and an excellent judge of good living—qualifications made manifest by the fact that he ignored the inns of the city of Freeport run in the interest of his own political friends, and took up his abode during his sojourn here in the Preston House, kept by those "black abolitionists," the Messrs Corbin. He is a man of considerable ability, the owner of a bank at Dixon, another at Morrison, and a dealer in wheat and produce generally. Since the war for the suppression of this rebellion, he has increased his gains very considerably, and if he chooses to spend a portion of them in the vain endeavor to defeat that old war horse, Washburne, no one can possibly object. He stands about the same chance of succeeding in his ambitious endeavors as he does of being swallowed up by an earthquake this bright September morning.

A FIZZLE.

I presume your Aurora correspondents have told you of the visit to that busy city, of Hon. J. C. Robinson, the Copperhead candidate for gubernatorial honors. He was advertised to speak in the Public Square in the afternoon, and although a band in a wagon containing upon its sides the announcement that a live Copperhead would be publicly exhibited, and publicly hiss free of charge, paraded the streets for three mortal hours, it was found when the distinguished gentleman appeared upon the ground that he had not over two hundred listeners, two-thirds, at least, of whom were Union men who had attended just to see how the "pizen sarpint" disport himself under the circumstances, and because one of the chief fuglemen jocosely remarked, "the crowd was so numerous that few could hear the speaker's voice," it was decided to adjourn to the Court House. Well, the two hundred listened patiently for an hour to one of Robinson's stupid and dolorous harangues, and scattered. Before adjournment, anticipating a larger influx of Copperheads after nightfall, they decided to reassemble again in the Public Square in the evening. Robinson was on hand at the proper hour, surrounded by a body guard of fifty or sixty of his more immediate followers, but the crowd, numbering four or five hundred, were Union men.

Robinson discussed first, the platform, and showed that it was a compendium of all the loyal virtues, and certain, if its principles were carried into action, to lead the nation back to peace, and endow it with all the advantages and prosperity of the old time condition.

Warming with the occasion, he turned to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and recounted his claims for the hearty support of the American people in this terrible crisis of our country's history. He spoke of the recorded opposition of General McClellan to the infamous policies of the administration of President Lincoln—"arbitrary arrests," "confiscation of rebel property," "the draft," "arming of slaves of rebel owners," "freedom to the slaves of rebels," and so on, and then asked, "Is not George B. McClellan the exponent of true Democracy?" "No! No!" thundered the no less immortal four hundred. Robinson was non-plussed at the evident lack of sympathy in that crowd, and after a few more similar questions and answers, lowered his colors and abandoned the field, after having spoken just fifteen minutes by the watch. With him departed the body guard of three-score Copperheads.

A ROUSING UNION MEETING.

The Union men had come to hear speaking, and speaking they determined to have. So they set about organizing a meeting of their own. A chairman was chosen, and a young German, Mr. Mettzner, States Attorney of the district, took the stand and spoke in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled for over an hour, until the audience became fairly wild with excitement. Cheers were given for the ticket, State and national, for the soldiers, for the sailors, for the Constitution, and ironical cheers for the fugacious Copperhead candidate for Governor of the loyal State of Illinois. It was a glorious meeting, and in marked contrast to the insignificant fizzle that preceded it. A Union man from Aurora, who participated in the affair, and to whom I am indebted for the facts related above, wishes me affectionately to invite Hon. J. C. Robinson to speak in Aurora again.

THE DRAFT.

Provost Marshal John V. Eustace, of the 3d district, has issued a statement, by towns, of credits for enlistments and of quotas for draft in Stephenson county, made up to Sept. 14th. From that statement it appears that the only town in the county in excess under all calls is Freeport, which has standing to its credit, to be applied on future calls, 160 men. Oneco has just filled her quota to a man. Winslow has due 4; West Point, 12; Waddams, 11; Florence, 30; Loran, 47; Jefferson, 5; Erin, 1; Kent, 8; Ridott, 41; Silver Creek, 74; Rock Run, 11; Rock Grove, 22; Buckeye, 29; Harlem, 46; Dacota, 23; Lancaster, 7. Silver Creek is settled almost exclusively by German Copperheads, and it must raise seventy-four men. There will be howling in that neighborhood when the draft comes off. Freeport has done grandly. She has sent 880 men to our armies, and if more should be necessary, she is ready to send more. What city of her size can show a cleaner record?

GERMAN UNION DEMONSTRATIONS.

There was an immense Union German demonstration at Galena last night, and another in Freeport this evening. The former I did not attend, but those who were there say it was a most enthusiastic affair, and likely to be productive of much good to our cause in that latitude. Gov. Hoffmann, Major Stevenson, and Dr. Charles Riehle were the speakers. The demonstration at Freeport I know was an imposing one, and most enthusiastically conducted. The same speakers were present here as at Galena. The salient points of their addresses I have already indicated to you by telegraph.

POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

The indications of a radical change of sentiment on the part of the German Democratic element are abundant and encouraging. This people are coming over to the Union ranks by scores and hundreds, and a powerful agency to this end is the presence and eloquent speaking of such influential Germans as Messrs. Hoffman, Stevenson and Riehle.

TO-MORROW.

Hon. J. D. Ward will speak to-morrow at Mendota, La Salle county, and on Monday gallant Dick Oglesby will re-commence the canvass at that good old Union Republican town—the very sight of which is good for honest eyes—Galesburg. BOB.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Difficulties the North has had to Encounter.

It is a common fallacy in estimating the amount of force the Government could bring to bear on the revolted States to state it merely in the ratio of the population of the two sections—twenty millions in the loyal States, against eight in the revolting States. But it is proper to consider that the rebels had within themselves a slave population of over four millions, and that this population was able to carry on all their simple industries, while it required more than double that number to carry on the much more complicated industries of Northern civilization. It is thus apparent that the whole fighting white population of the South was available for service in the field, while nearly half of [illegible] population was necessarily [illegible] in the way just mentioned. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the rebel leaders were able to put into the field, at the very start, armies nearly equal to our own, though our own levies were unparalleled in history.

To this must be added the astonishing ascendancy which a small minority of leading men had acquired over the Southern population, and by which, when they had once usurped power, they were able to wield an absolutely despotic control over all the resources of men and material in the South. These men, in fact, had long been preparing for this war, as many of them publicly confessed after the inauguration of the rebellion. "We have," said Mr. Barnwell Rhett, in a speech in the convention which took South Carolina out of the Union, "we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. It is no consequence of Lincoln's election or the failure to execute the fugitive slave law, but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years." To enhance the difficulty of the task imposed on the Administration, the theory of the war into which it was driven by the very nature of the contest, was that of the offensive. Now military history is replete with illustrations of the enormous advantage which a people has when able to stand at bay (covering its own communications and holding interior lines,) and await in chosen positions the attacks of the enemy.

The career of Frederick the Great affords an eminent example of a small nation, never able to raise an army of over a hundred thousand men, conducting a defensive war, with offensive returns, and successfully resisting for seven years the attempts of a coalition of five of the leading powers of Europe. But offensive operations against a people holding such defensive attitude becomes tenfold more difficult when the war becomes what is called a "national war," the nature of which is thus depicted by the greatest modern writer on the theory of war, Gen. Jomini:

> "The difficulties in the path of an army are very great, and under the mission of the General conducting them very arduous. The invader has only an army: his adversaries have an army and a people wholly or almost wholly in arms, and making means of resistance out of everything. Each individual conspires against the common enemy—even the non-combatants have an interest in his ruin, and accelerate it by every means in their power. Each armed inhabitant knows the smallest paths and connections—he finds everywhere a relative or friend who aids him; the commanders also know the country, and learning immediately the slightest movement on the part of the invader, can adopt the best measures to defeat his projects."

These embarrassments, enormously increased by the prodigious extent of the theatre of war, the topography of which is all against the offensive and in favor of the defensive (as witness the immense depth of the lines of communications in any great aggressive movement, the impossibility of supplying our armies from the country as is done in Europe, etc.) entered into the portentous problem which the Administration had to solve; and yet, in face of this accumulation of difficulties, forming a task, the gravest that ever met an Executive, the war has been pushed successfully through to the splendid results we witness—the armies of the rebellion have been driven from the vast extent of territory the rebels claimed, till now the one is shut up in the States bordering on the Gulf, and the other is beleaguered without hope of escape in Richmond.

Geo. H. Pendleton and his Disloyal Record.

Extracts from his Speeches in Congress.

MR. PENDLETON IN FAVOR OF LETTING THE REBELS GO IN PEACE.

"Mr. Chairman: I say again that my constituents are in favor of conciliation; they are in favor of peace. They love the Union beyond all things; but if dissolution is inevitable, they want it in peace. Peace may preserve this Government; peace may reconstruct this Union; peace will preserve friendship and give us an opportunity for acts of reciprocal kindness and good will. If these Southern States cannot be conciliated, and if you, gentlemen, cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands; if they must leave the family mansion, *I would signalize their departure by tokens of love. I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it;* and if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence, they should desire to come together with us again in one common government, there should be no pride to be humiliated, there should be no wound inflicted from my hand to be healed. They should come and be welcome to the place they now occupy."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, Jan. 18, 1861, Appendix to Cong. Globe, 36th Cong., 2d sess., page 72.*

This was before the rebels fired on Fort Sumter. Two years later, viz, on the 31st of January, 1863, Mr. Pendleton announced that his opinion had undergone no change, as follows:

"I said two years ago on this floor, that 'armies, money, war, cannot maintain this Union; justice, reason, peace, may.' *I believed it then; I have believed it every moment since; I believe it now.* No event of the past two years has for a moment shaken my faith."—*Cong. Globe, 37th Cong., 3d sess., page 654.*

MR. PENDLETON A STATE RIGHTS MAN.

"But, sir, I pass to another consideration. I am one of those who still hope for a restoration of the Union—not the unity of our territory only, but the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution. I hope that we may maintain the integrity of our system of government—the system of confederation—the system whose foundation is *State Rights.* The Constitution is a compact of government made by sovereign States which assigns to the Federal Government its powers and duties, and reserves all others to the States and people. Its foundation is, that all power not granted is reserved—all duties not specifically enjoined are forbidden. The duties of the Federal Government are few and simple. They relate to foreign affairs and matters of general and universal interest. Its powers were intended to be limited also. To the States were committed all matters of local concern and the care of the rights and liberties of all their citizens. Their reserved powers were consequently very large. Our fathers thought this the very hidden secret of their system. They thought they had discovered in this the philosopher's stone of government. And so they had. It was the beauty and the pride of our system. It secured to us liberty; it secured to us prosperity; it secured to us self-government beyond the example of any people. In an evil hour it was abandoned. Since then we have had war, and misery, and tyranny; but I forbear."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, March 1, 1864.—Cong. Globe, 38th Cong., 1st sess., page 891.*

"*I believe, sir, in the doctrine of State Rights.* I know it is fashionable to-day to denounce it. I know that regard for it has been diminished in the public mind; and I know, also, that in the same degree has love of union waned, and want of harmony among the States increased."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, June 15, 1864. Ibid, page 2,968.*

MR. PENDLETON SAYS THE PEOPLE CANNOT AMEND THE CONSTITUTION SO AS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

"The Federal Government has power over the relations of the States with foreign nations, and the relations of the States as between and among themselves. It has no power over the purely internal affairs of the State. This principle was as familiar as household words three years ago. Every power delegated to the Federal Government relates either to the international or the inter-State relations of the United States. Every power prohibited to the States affects the same relations, and them only. The domestic internal affairs of a State, having no connection with the Federal Government, or with foreign nations, or with the other States, are reserved to the absolute, exclusive sovereign power of the States respectively, and to the people thereof. The other States are not affected by them, and have no interest in them. The Federal Government has no cognizance of them. The power of amendment which is confined to three-fourths of the States does not reach them, nor the power to regulate them, but is limited to the subjects and powers delegated to the United States. It is not competent, in my judgment, for three-fourths of the States to abolish that provision of the constitution by which no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, without the consent of the Legislatures, and give to the Congress the power to subdivide or unite the States; nor is it competent for three-fourths of the States to amend the constitution so as to give to the Federal Government the power to appoint the Governors of the States, nor to prescribe the qualifications of electors in the State nor the number or qualifications of the members of the Legislature, nor to amend the constitution of the State. Three-fourths of the States may change the war-making power, or the power to regulate commerce, or the power to make treaties. Three-fourths of the States may abolish the three-fifths rule of representation, or the provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves, or the rule for imposing direct taxes. All these amendments may be made, because they relate to inter-State affairs. They relate to the connections of the States as between themselves, or as between the States and foreign nations. *But neither three-fourths of the States, nor all the States save one, can abolish slavery in that dissenting State,* because it lies within the domain reserved entirely to each State for itself, and upon it the other States cannot enter."—*Mr. Pendleton's Speech, June 15th, 1864. Ibid., page 2,868.*

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Match for One Thousand Dollars Between Dudley Kavanagh and Philip Tieman—Kavanagh still Champion.

[From the New York World, Sept. 16.]

Last evening the fourth of the great billiard contests for the golden cue and the championship came off at the Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth street, Dudley Kavanagh, of this city, and Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati, being the competitors. The large auditorium of the building was crowded with spectators, among whom were many well-known amateurs of the game. Mr. Phelan had control of the arrangements, and owing to his exertions, the objectionable demonstrations which interfered with the quiet progress of the game between Kavanagh and Goldthwaite were effectually prevented. In the previous conquests Kavanagh had each time been the conqueror, defeating Seereiter, of Detroit, Tieman, with whom he played last evening, and William Goldthwaite. He has held uninterrupted possession of the cue since he first won it at the grand tournament in the spring of 1863, and has now again maintained his title as champion.

The preliminaries having been arranged and Messrs. Foley, of Detroit, and Fox, of Rochester, appointed referees, and Mr. Lake, of this city, selected as umpire, the game was opened by Mr. Kavanagh. Neither of the contestants appeared to be in good play, and the average of the game is much less than that of any of the previous matches for the championship. Kavanagh kept the lead till the 11th innings, though he had made but light runs. Tieman, who counted but 8 on the 8th innings, then scored runs of 30, 20 and 41, counting at the 11th shot 118, to Kavanagh's [illegible]. He then continued to lead to the 14th shot, when he counted [illegible] and was 70 ahead. Both now played quite indifferent, until at the twenty-seventh shot Kavanagh scored a run of seventy-one, counting him [illegible] to Tieman's [illegible]. At the thirty-first innings, the count stood [illegible] to [illegible], Kavanagh having made a run of 147; and then he quickly scored runs of 77, 104, 43, 78, 43, 48, 67, 41, so that at the 50th, the count stood [illegible] to [illegible], though in the mean time Tieman had made one run of 106. At the [illegible] shot the game stood [illegible] to 1,306; at the [illegible], [illegible] to 1,700; then Tieman scored a fine run of 189, and at the 100th, [illegible] to [illegible].

At the one hundred and ninth innings Kavanagh won the game, beating Tieman by [illegible] points. The winner's average was [illegible], and the time four hours and fifteen minutes.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* suggests that the Copperheads ought to wear crape on their arms for thirty days, as a token of their grief for the decease of John Morgan.

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

At the suggestion of Governor Morton of Indiana, Governor Yates and Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg have changed the dates of their appointments as heretofore announced, in order that Governor Yates may fill certain appointments that Governor Morton has made for him in Indiana.

In consequence of this arrangement, Gov. Yates and Judge Kellogg have recalled the list of their appointments, as recently published, and changed it as follows:

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. P. Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Springfield........Wednesday, Oct. 5
Macomb, McDonough Co........Friday, Oct. 7
Canton, Fulton Co........Saturday, Oct. 8
Monmouth, Warren Co........Monday, Oct. 10
Oquawka, Henderson Co........Tuesday, Oct. 11
Aledo, Mercer Co........Wednesday, Oct. 12
Rock Island, Rock Island Co........Thursday, Oct. 13
Cambridge, Henry Co........Friday, Oct. 14
[illegible], Grundy Co........Saturday, Oct. 15
Pontiac, Livingston Co........Monday, Oct. 17
Peoria, Peoria Co........Wednesday, Oct. 19

Mass Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. William Bross, candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshall for the District of Southern Illinois, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co........Monday, Sept. 19
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co........Tuesday, Sept. 20
Fairfield, Wayne Co........Wednesday, Sept. 21
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co........Thursday, Sept. 22
Benton, Franklin Co........Friday, Sept. 23
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co........Saturday, Sept. 24
Carmi, White Co........Monday, Sept. 26
Harrisburgh, Saline Co........Wednesday, Sept. 28
Marion, Williamson Co........Thursday, Sept. 29
Vienna, Johnson Co........Friday, Sept. 30
Jonesboro, Union Co........Saturday, Oct. 1
Carbondale, Jackson Co........Monday, Oct. 3

Frank Lumbard, the distinguished vocalist, will be present at all these meetings and sing several of his inimitable campaign songs.

Leo Miller,

Author of the well known pamphlet entitled "The Great Conflict; or Cause and Cure of Secession," will speak at the following places in Bureau county:

Tuesday evening, Sept. 20th, at Dover.
Wednesday evening, Sept. 21st, at Limerick.
Thursday evening, Sept. 22d, at Wyanet.
Friday afternoon, Sept. 23d, at New Bedford.
Monday evening, Sept. 26th, at Hollowayville.
Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, at Arlington.
Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, at LaMoille.
Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, at Malden.
Friday evening, Sept. 30th, at Princeton.

Mass Meetings—Gen. Oglesby's Appointments.

Gen. Oglesby will speak as follows:

Galesburg, Knox county........Tuesday, Sept. 20
Lewiston, Fulton county........Wednesday, Sept. 21
Macomb, McDonough county........Friday, Sept. 23
Quincy, Adams county........Saturday, Sept. 24
Pittsfield, Pike county........Monday, Sept. 26
Carrollton, Greene county........Wednesday, Sept. 28
Edwardsville, Madison county........Friday, Sept. 30
Belleville, St. Clair county........Saturday, Oct. 1.

Hon. J. D. Ward's Appointments.

Kewanee, Henry Co........Monday, Sept. 19
Toulon, Stark Co........Tuesday, Sept. 20
Altona, Knox Co........Wednesday, Sept. 21
Carthage, Hancock Co........Thursday, Sept. 22
Quincy, Adams Co........Saturday, Sept. 24
Pittsfield, Pike Co........Monday, Sept. 26
Carrollton, Greene Co........Wednesday, Sept. 28
Edwardsville, Madison Co........Friday, Sept. 30
Belleville, St. Clair Co........Saturday, Oct. 1

Hon. S. W. Moulton's Appointments, Candidate for Congress at Large.

Bloomington, McLean Co........Sept. 19
(An evening meeting.)
El Paso, Woodford Co........Sept. 21
Washington, Tazewell Co........Sept. 22

HON. S. M. CULLOM will speak at each of the above meetings.

Peoria........Saturday, Sept. 24
Lacon........Monday, Sept. 26
Hennepin........Tuesday, Sept. 27

HON. E. C. INGERSOLL will speak at the latter places.

Ottawa........Wednesday, Sept. 28
Morris........Thursday, Sept. 29
Joliet........Friday, Sept. 30
Yorkville, DeKalb Co........Oct. 1

HON. W. T. HOPKINS, candidate for Elector will speak at these meetings.

Wenona........Monday, Oct. 3

With E. C. INGERSOLL and JESSE LYNCH.

Hon. D. Richards' Appointments.

Geneseo, Henry Co........Monday, Oct. 3
Yorktown, Bureau Co........Tuesday, Oct. 4
Erie, Whiteside Co........Wednesday, Oct. 5
Lyndon, Whiteside Co........Thursday, Oct. 6
Genesee Grove, Whiteside Co........Friday, Oct. 7
Polo, Ogle Co........Monday, Oct. 10
Mt. Morris, Ogle Co........Tuesday, Oct. 11
Amboy, Lee Co........Wednesday, Oct. 12

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Lieut. Governor HOFFMANN, Major STEVENSON and other German speakers will speak at GERMAN mass meetings at the following places, in the evening:

Peoria........Tuesday, Oct. 4
Pekin........Wednesday, Oct. 5
Beardstown........Friday, Oct. 7
Quincy........Monday, Oct. 10
Alton........Tuesday, Oct. 11
Edwardsville........Wednesday, Oct. 12
Highland........Thursday, Oct. 13
Trenton........Friday, Oct. 14
Belleville........Monday, Oct. 17

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

The decline in gold has materially checked all kinds of speculations, and the demand for money is greatly lessened in consequence. This, in connection with the reduction of the balances of Western bankers at the East, has tended to make the money market here much easier. It is nevertheless difficult for parties to obtain accommodations for purely speculative pursuits, as the discount houses are contracting their lines in order to provide for the provision season. All legitimate paper, however, was freely discounted at the regular banks, to their customers, at 10 per cent per annum.

The feeling is deep and sincere on the part of the bankers to check speculation in produce, so as to enable shippers to have a free field before the close of navigation, and thus get our wheat, corn and other cereals forwarded.

The market for Eastern Exchange to-day was considerably firmer, but there is no change in rates. The bankers were buying at 3/10@½ discount, and selling at ¼ discount to their customers.

The market for gold in New York to-day shows a further decline—opening at 222¼, falling to 220¾ and closing at noon at 221½. There was no Second Board. The following are the quotations furnished to James Boyd, Gold Broker.

10.00 a. m.	222¼	11.30 a. m.	220¾
11.00 a. m.	221½	12.00 m.	221½

Here the Gold market was flat and heavy, and sales were mostly to "short sellers" at 218@220. There were free sellers on 'Change at 220, with no bids over 217@218. Silver was weak at 200@205.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 16th says:

The demand for money continues good, and currency being in light supply, the market rules very firm, and there is an evident disposition on the part of the bankers to contract their lines. They have been thus far, however, able to accept all the legitimate paper offered by regular customers and depositors, at 10@12 ℔ cent for first class signatures and good mercantile paper. There is but little paper based purely on speculative ventures offering. Holders knowing that it would be impossible to obtain accommodations, owing to the extreme stringency of the money market, have almost entirely ceased making applications. Exchange is reported, by most of the bankers, as working closer, and rates are rather higher. We now quote it at 50c@$1.10 discount buying, and par selling.

—The N. Y. *Independent*, in its regular weekly article on the money market, says: "Currency is withdrawn from the city to the West for moving produce hither. A drain will be felt for the season, to be returned hither at its close. Not only are balances held here on Western account withdrawn, but loans are wanted, and obtained, for this healthy and natural course of business."

—The Philadelphia *Press* of the 15th says the money market is showing some signs of stringency, though not of a character to excite apprehension. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Bank of England Statement for the week ending Aug. 24:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£[illegible]	Government debt	£[illegible]
		Other securities	[illegible]
		Gold coin and bullion	[illegible]
		Silver bullion	[illegible]
Total	£[illegible]	Total	£[illegible]

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Prop'rs' Capital	£[illegible]	Government securities (including dead weight annuity)	£[illegible]
Rest	[illegible]	Other securities	[illegible]
Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioner of National Debt, and Dividend Acc'ts	[illegible]	Notes	[illegible]
Other deposits	[illegible]	Gold and silver coin	[illegible]
Seven days and other bills	[illegible]		
Total	£[illegible]	Total	£[illegible]

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit:

A decrease of circulation of........£[illegible]
An increase of public deposits of........[illegible]
A decrease of other deposits of........[illegible]
A decrease of Government securities of........[illegible]
A decrease of other securities of........[illegible]
An increase of bullion of........[illegible]
A decrease of rest of........[illegible]
An increase of reserve of........[illegible]

The decrease in private securities has led to the repayment of considerable amounts to the bank. The increase in the reserve, amounting to £[illegible], is the most favorable item in the bank return of this week, as gold still leaves for the provinces. In addition to the stock of coin and bullion is only £[illegible], a sum inferior to the whole amount sent into the bank this week.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 17, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock, and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]

The further decline in gold to-day caused a heavy feeling in the Produce market, and we report lower prices in almost every important article.

The demand for Flour was exceedingly light, and the market ruled dull and heavy, with sales of 1,600 brls—mostly on private terms. One lot of choice white winter was sold at $[illegible].

The Wheat market was very dull, and prices again fell [illegible] per bushel, with sales of about 150,000 bushels of all grades, at [illegible] for No 2 Red, $1.88 for Rejected Red, [illegible] for No Grade Red; $1.90@1.92 for No 1 Spring; [illegible] for No 2 Spring; and $1.78@1.80 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at [illegible] for No 1 Spring, and [illegible] for No 2 do. The demand to-day was chiefly by short sellers, but there was also a light inquiry by shippers.

The Corn market opened steady, but it suddenly fell 1½c per bushel, and closed quiet and firm at the decline. Only about 30,000 bushels changed hands, at [illegible] for No 1 Corn, [illegible] for No 2 Corn, and [illegible] for Rejected Corn—the market closing with a good inquiry for No 2 at $1.31, but with little or none for No 1.

Oats suffered a decline of ½@1c per bushel, at which about 200,000 bushels changed hands, No 1 selling at [illegible], No 2 at [illegible], and Rejected at [illegible]—closing steady at [illegible] for No 1, and [illegible] for No 2.

Rye was heavy and ½@1c lower, with sales of about 12,000 bushels, at $1.30½ for No 1, and [illegible] for No 2—closing steady at $1.30½ and $1.28. The demand was almost wholly confined to lots in two South Side elevators.

Barley was flat and easier, with sales of 9,000 bushels, at $1.90@1.93 for No 2, according to location.

Highwines were freely offered at $1.71, but there was no demand, and the market ruled extremely dull. A lot of 100 iron-bound packages was sold at $1.74½ delivered.

Provisions were neglected—the only sales reported comprising 125 tcs Lard at [illegible].

Timothy Seed was very dull, and prices indicate a further decline of 10@25c per bushel, with sales of fair to choice at $5.00@5.50. There were no sales of Flax Seed reported, but the market is firm at $3.10.

Grain Freights were dull, with light engagements in sail vessels, at 8c for wheat and 6c for oats to Buffalo. A propeller was chartered at 8c for corn to Buffalo.

The Grocery market has been less active, and somewhat unsettled, owing to the further depreciation in the current rates of Gold. Prices are weaker on all the leading staples. On Rio Coffee we make a further decline of 1c per lb. Sugars are less firm, and at the decline noted yesterday buyers are operating as sparingly as possible.

Anthracite Coal is still in very inadequate supply. Prices rule a shade firmer, but we still quote Lehigh at $15.00, and other descriptions at $20.00 per ton.

Lake fish are still in small and restricted supply. Market active and unchanged. Codfish is in larger receipts, and with a decline in the eastern markets we note a reduction on previous quotations of $1.00 per 100 lbs. Dried Herrings in small supply and active. On scaled we note an advance of 5c. per box.

Hides are in limited demand, with a fair supply. Green Salted are dull at 12@12½c per lb, and Dry Stock has a downward tendency.

Carbon Oil in moderate demand. Receipts still small. Best brands of White Oil are held very firm at 93@95c per gal., with an upward tendency. Linseed Oil quiet and steady at [illegible] per gal. Lard Oil is in small and very restricted supply. Market very firm at $1.75@1.80 for pure leaf.

The Wool market continues very quiet; and at our reduced quotations of 90@95c per lb for coarse to choice fleece Wool. There are few buyers.

In Wood the market less active and firm. The supply is larger, and in prospect of reduced rates, buyers are holding off. On Beech Wood we note a decline of $1.00 per cord on previous quotations.

Eastward Movement of Flour and Grain by Canal.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

The following will show the shipments by canal from Buffalo for 14 days ending Sept. 15th, and 9 days from Oswego, [illegible], which, taken together, will show the amount of flour and grain afloat on the canals destined for tide water:

From	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reason why 9 days' shipments from Oswego and 14 days' from Buffalo are taken is that it takes these periods to reach New York from those places respectively.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday [illegible] feet of lumber. There have been few cargoes on the market; the receipts, which were above the average, having been chiefly on contract, or docked on owners' account. The market is more active, and prices generally rule firm.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday [illegible]. In good demand, and firm at previous sales.

LATH—Received yesterday 213,000 pcs. Market moderately active, and in fair supply. Prices moderately firm and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Ashtabula, Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 85,000 feet rafted lumber, common & strips at $11.00; cargo schr America, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 75,000 feet inferior lumber, mostly boards, balance mixed, at $10.00 [illegible]. Lath at $4.00.

In the yards business is very active, and prices rule firm at the following revised quotations. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 17, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since August 6, 1864:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Sept. 17	9,347	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

[illegible]

TO PITTSBURG.

[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] ℔ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 9,347 head. This is [illegible] head more than were received last week, and [illegible] head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	9,347

The receipts of Beef Cattle during the past week have been heavier than during any corresponding week for the past three months, and there has also been a corresponding increase in the activity of the market. The supply has not been suitable to the demand in regard to the general character of the stock. Shipping grades, and good medium qualities have been scarce, the receipts consisting mainly of common and low medium grades. As the result of the transactions of the week we note a decline, as compared with the closing prices of last week's market, of [illegible] per 100 lbs on prime to extra shipping grades; of [illegible] per 100 lbs on medium to prime qualities and of [illegible] on common grades of stock.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, thin steers, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Beef Cattle this evening, and the corresponding period of last year:

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, thin steers, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that, compared with last year, our present quotations show an advance of [illegible] per cent on common cattle, of about [illegible] per cent on medium grades, and of 35 per cent on prime to extra grades.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.—The market during the past week has evinced more than usual vigor. In point of numbers the receipts are heavier than for several months past and about double those of the corresponding week of last year. The reduction which has taken place in the prices of Beef Cattle in the Eastern markets has not been so marked here; for the simple reason, that there has been almost a uniform supply of shipping stock. We have not had a single drove of really extra quality steers in the market during the week, and for the few good droves received there has been an extra amount of competition, to which may be attributed the small reduction which has taken place, amounting to only [illegible], against a decline of [illegible] net weight in the New York market last Monday and Tuesday.

There have been several large Government contracts in the market which have not been filled, for the reason that the general stock in the yards has been of too low a quality. The cattle wanted are good medium grades weighing from [illegible] lbs, or even more, for which the prices given range from [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs live weight. For several days to come stock of this description will meet with quick sale, and the market is firm at the quotations given above.

There has been a fair demand for stock cattle, and a large proportion of the receipts have been bought by farmers and others for stock. This description of stock has consequently met with better sale than was anticipated. Two or three of our city packers have been buying pretty freely, and there are indications that nearly all of them will commence packing for the season in three or four weeks at the utmost.

There were in the yards this morning about [illegible] head of Beef Cattle. The entered sales during the day, at all the yards, amount to [illegible] head; thus leaving between 500 and 700 head in the yards this evening unsold, which consist almost exclusively of inferior and very common grades. About [illegible] head were purchased on army account, at prices ranging from [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs; upwards of 600 head by city packers at [illegible], and the remainder by shippers, city butchers, speculators, and for stock cattle.

The last day of the week has been by no means the least active, although a large proportion of our operators were absent out of the market on Saturdays. The morning was fine and very favorable for trade, and although the lots were small, the sales made were numerous, as will be seen from our sale list given below, and to complete the day favorably, the afternoon city packers came into the market, and cleared out a large proportion of the unsold stock at low prices, but to the evident satisfaction of drovers and commission men, who were beginning to fear that their stock would have to be held over to the ensuing week.

The following are the principal sales during the week:

Oberndorf to D. Walzel, 150 head prime Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs at $7.25; Morris to Oberndorf, 13 head good quality Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; Oberndorf to McPherson, 16 head Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible].

Rosenthal to McPherson, 49 head good shipping Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; John Adams to D. Walzel, 14 head Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs at [illegible]; Sprague to Zeigler & Co., 155 head fair shipping grass Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; [illegible] to Spencer, 23 head good Kansas Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible].

Conger to Kirchner, 15 head prime Wisconsin Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; J. Adams to D. Walzel, [illegible] head good medium Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible].

The market closed this evening with an active demand for prime to extra grades and for good medium grades, at the quotations given above.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to [illegible] head. This is [illegible] head more than were received last week, and [illegible] head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

With an inadequate supply of prime to extra grades we note an advance of [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs on the quotations of last week's market, of [illegible] on medium qualities, and of [illegible] on other Hogs. At our present quotations the market closed active and firm this evening.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the comparative prices of Hogs this week, and for the corresponding period of last year:

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to med. do	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that, as compared with last year, prime to extra Hogs have advanced [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs live weight; medium to prime, [illegible]; and common Hogs, [illegible].

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.—With receipts considerably above the average of the present season, and prices far ahead of all previous periods in the history of the Hog trade of this city, the week has been one of the most active we have ever had, and sales have taken a further leap of from [illegible] per 100 lbs, excluding some sales on which an advance of [illegible] could be shown.

This excited and feverish condition of the market has spread its influence throughout the districts from which our supply is derived; but it must be borne in mind that our present artificial prices are wholly supported by the inadequacy of present receipts to meet the only moderate shipping demand. Our receipts since August 1st amount to [illegible] hogs whilst for the corresponding period of last year they were [illegible] hogs, or nearly double.

In the receipts of the past week the proportion of really prime and extra hogs has been small, and as the demand for these has been the most active, prices have been supported, and increased with extraordinary firmness. Some of the heaviest purchases were made before the cars could be unloaded; in several cases there was a regular scramble who should be in first. With larger receipts, which we shall soon get, the present excitement will cool down, and a more healthy tone pervade the transactions of the market.

Poor Hogs are in less demand, there being few buyers, and prices are consequently unchanged. Stock Hogs have been in better demand, at higher rates. On really choice [illegible], the market has advanced fully [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs since last Saturday.

There were in the yards this morning, including the receipts of the day, about 4,500 Hogs. The entered sales amount to [illegible] head, at [illegible]; chiefly at [illegible]. There was no diminution in the previous activity or firmness of the market, which closed this evening very firm, at the quotations given above.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts during the past week have consisted principally of Stock Sheep, which have been sent through on account of Western Sheep farmers. Fat Sheep and grades suitable for city butchers have been in small supply, and prices are firm at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs, with a good demand.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Goodsell	Jacobs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckingham	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS quiet. The engagements to-day were: To BUFFALO—Prop. [illegible], with corn, at 8c; schr Mary Morgan, with wheat, at 8c; schr Melvina, with oats, at 6c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail........[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail........[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia........[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia........[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day [illegible] brls; shipped [illegible]. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. [illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—Received [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—Received to-day [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. [illegible]

Sales to-day: [illegible] choice Dairy at [illegible] packages included; 20 kegs good shipping butter at [illegible].

BEANS—In good supply and very dull at [illegible].

BAGGING—In fair demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—In limited supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—The further depreciation in the rates of Gold has considerably restricted transactions. Prices generally are weak, and on Rio we note a decline of 1c ℔ lb. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—[illegible] ANTHRACITE in large supply. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

FISH—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES in fair supply; prices easy at previous quotations. [illegible] GRAPES—Market active and in good supply. [illegible] LEMONS in good supply, market active and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—The market is generally quiet [illegible]. Prices weak at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS. [illegible]

GAME—PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In small supply. Market moderately active and firm [illegible]. QUAILS—Receipts very small, with a good demand. WILD DUCKS—In medium supply. Market active and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

HIDES—Received [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. There is no improvement on the previous dullness and inactivity of the market. With a fair supply, [illegible] without any quotable change. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; shipped, [illegible]. Market dull and very much depressed. [illegible]

HAY—TIMOTHY HAY in small receipt, with an active demand. [illegible] PRAIRIE HAY in more liberal supply, with a good demand. Previous quotations tolerably firm. We quote: [illegible]

LEATHER—The market continues quiet, [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—The market is fair supply, with an active demand. [illegible]

OILS—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POTATOES—In moderate supply, with a fair demand, market firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

POULTRY—In limited receipt. Market active and firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—Nothing doing. [illegible] LARD—In good demand and firm. [illegible]

SALT—Received to-day [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. Market quiet and steady. We quote: [illegible]

SEEDS—Received to-day [illegible]. [illegible]

SUGAR—The further decline in gold has again unsettled the market, and at the decline noted yesterday [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

SALERATUS—In moderate supply and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

TEA—Market very quiet, and in fair supply. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—Received [illegible]. Market active with a small and inadequate supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply, and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—Received [illegible]. Market very quiet, with little disposition on the part of buyers to operate. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

WOOD—The market is less active, and in better supply. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

MARINE LIST

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Sept. 17.

[illegible]

Schr Ashtabula, [illegible], Grand Haven, [illegible] lumber.

Schr Coba, Long, Menominee, [illegible] lumber.

Schr Traveler, [illegible], South Haven, [illegible] cds wood.

[illegible]

CLEARED........Sept. 17, 1864.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

[illegible]—The schooner [illegible], of Cleveland, laden with coal, bound for Marquette, [illegible] was run on the beach. She was afterwards pumped out, taken to the bank, and unloaded.

Miscellaneous.

U. S.

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Second National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

READ AND REFLECT

It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to bring before the world the great destroyer of disease and it is

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and digestive [illegible]. Unlike the generality of Bitters, they are NOT AN ALCOHOLIC MIXTURE, but

A PURE TONIC,

Composed entirely of Vegetable Substances.

THEY ARE A

POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

☞ Remember, that this Bitters is not an alcoholic mixture, a barroom drink, or a substitute for rum, and cannot insidiously introduce the vice of drunkenness into your families.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

[illegible]

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM.

[illegible]

JACOB BROOM.

The following well known reverend gentlemen have [illegible]:

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

631 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

...iscellaneous

U. S.

...D LOAN.

[illegible]

...dvantages of this Loan.

...ble into a six per cent. ...5-20 Gold Bond.

...ax from State or Municipal Taxation.

[illegible]

...NATIONAL BANK OF

[illegible]

...AND REFLECT

...OFLAND'S

...AN BITTERS

...URE FOR DYSPEPSIA

...of the Liver and ...tive Organs,

[illegible]

...EVANS

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

PLANTATION BITTERS,

[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

In the Year 1845

[illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible]

It is not often we speak of Physicians.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHY...

[illegible]

To Contractors.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 SEW-

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
25 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS,
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, - - - - $500,000.
No. 50 LaSalle street.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

[illegible]

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL
BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL.... $250,000.

[illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Educational.

FRENCH CLASSES.—Madame

[illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS

[illegible]

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

[illegible]

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, North Side.
MRS. QUACKENBOS

[illegible]

256 Chicago Avenue.

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864
RAWSON & BARTLETT,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

[illegible]

EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.

[illegible]

New Publications.

NEW LAW BOOKS.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers,
110 Washington street, Boston.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS. Embracing THE JURISPRUDENCE OF INSANITY; THE EFFECT OF EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE; THE CREATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF TRUSTS, so far as applicable to Wills, with Forms and Instructions for preparing wills. By Isaac F. Redfield, LL. D. Price $7.50.

ALSO RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

WASHBURN ON THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Emory Washburn, LL. D. Second Edition, greatly enlarged. [illegible]

BLACKWELL ON TAX TITLES. [illegible]

BISHOP ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. [illegible]

BROWNE ON THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS. [illegible]

UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST FOR 1863. [illegible]

UNITED STATES LAWS. [illegible]

READY IN A FEW DAYS:

HILLIARD ON MORTGAGES OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. [illegible]

ALLEN'S REPORTS [illegible]

GRAY'S REPORTS [illegible]

[illegible] MANUAL OF THE EXCISE AND TAX LAW. Fourth Edition.

PARTON'S WORKS.
UNIFORM EDITION.

MASON BROTHERS have the pleasure of announcing a uniform edition of Mr. Parton's works, [illegible]

THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON,
THE LIFE OF AARON BURR,
GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS,
THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PRICES.

[illegible]

TOILET SOAPS
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. HULL'S SON,
32 Park Row, New York.
INCLUDING EVERY STYLE OF
Honey Soap,
Glycerin Soap,
Windsor Soap,
Palm Soap.

[illegible]

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

[illegible]

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM
FOR SALE.

[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27, 1864.

[illegible]

HOME MANUFACTURED
FIRE WORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS

[illegible]

140 South Water Street,

[illegible]

HARD COAL.—The undersigned

[illegible]

LACKAWANA COAL,
EGG, STOVE AND RANGE SIZES.

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

TOBACCO
FOR SALE.

[illegible]

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS
MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

[illegible]

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

[illegible]

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN PLAN.

[illegible]

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ACCORDEONS REPAIRED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

FALL TRADE.
KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs,
Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods,
Umbrellas,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,
And all the new styles of
Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.

[illegible]

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago

REMOVAL—
SMITH & FRANKS,
Wholesale Grocers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
32 RIVER STREET,

[illegible]

139 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING.

MUNRO'S TEN CENT NOVELS.

[illegible]

GEORGE MUNRO & CO.,
No. 137 William-st., N. Y.

NE PLUS ULTRA EXTENSION

[illegible]

HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAMPAIGN MEDALS,
49 Chambers Street,
NEW YORK.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 1.

[illegible]

THE BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 5.

[illegible]

BUCK SKIN MITTENS AND GLOVES.

[illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE PACS,

[illegible]

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

[illegible]

C. H. DE FOREST & CO.,
HOOP SKIRTS,
84....LAKE STREET....84

[illegible]

Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets,
STAPLE NOTIONS.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

[illegible]

500 ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'
SYPHILITIC CURE.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S
FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S
DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

[illegible]

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

[illegible]

DR. SANDERS'
THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

[illegible]

DR. LUDLUM'S
SPECIFIC.

This is the great and sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and is unrivalled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women.

[illegible]

W. F. DAVIDSON,
Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK,

[illegible]

Pile Remedy.

[illegible]

PIG IRON.

[illegible]

NEW PATRIOTIC MUSIC BOOK.
THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM.

[illegible]

THOMAS FOSTER, wholesale

[illegible]

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible]

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

$100 REWARD
FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE
COUGHS, INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,
AS QUICK AS
COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

[illegible]

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

[illegible]

TWO OR THREE DOSES

[illegible]

Stubborn Cough,

[illegible]

No Family should be Without It,

[illegible]

ONLY 40 CENTS.

[illegible]

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

[illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

[illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH,

[illegible]

CLARK'S
DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR
RESTORES
GRAY OR FADED HAIR
TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

[illegible]

Give it a Trial.

[illegible]

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

[illegible]

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

[illegible]

23 Lake-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Warren Leland, the well-known proprietor of the New York Metropolitan Hotel, is stopping at the Sherman.

NAVAL RECRUITS.—On Friday evening, Capt. John D. Harty left the city for Cairo with 125 recruits for the naval service.

POCKET PICKING.—On Saturday afternoon, a Mrs. Cooke, of Detroit, had her pocket picked of $15, by some unknown scoundrel, while standing in the Central Depot.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Samuel D. Carpenter, boarding at the Union Hotel, yesterday fell through a defective sidewalk on Market street, near the gas works, and had a leg broken. He was taken to his hotel and properly cared for. His friends reside at Eaton Rapids, Wisconsin.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning a young man named Peter, whose surname our reporter was unable to learn, had his hand severely crushed by getting it under the rollers of a bread making machine at Kendall's steam bakery, on the corner of State street and Eldridge Court, where he was employed. The injured member was dressed by Dr. Collins, and the sufferer is now doing well.

THE LATE MISS HADLEY.—Owing to the indisposition in New York of the surviving sister of the late lamented Miss Maria Augusta Hadley, the remains will not arrive in Chicago for some days. For the information of members of batteries A and B, and other friends, intending to be present at the funeral, due notice will be given.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—The brig "Honeymoon" was run into yesterday by the schooner "Geo. Taylor" of Buffalo. The "Taylor" was being towed out heavily laden, when she parted her tiller rope and ran bravely into the brig which was lying at her dock. The damage to the latter is not far from $800.

DR. HIGGINS AGAIN.—Dr. A. J. Higgins, defendant in the Higgins-Petrie case, recently reported in the TRIBUNE, was on Saturday arrested, charged with theft. The case grows out of the possession of some goods which he alleges were left in his care by Mrs. Petrie. He was taken before Justice Brown, and held to bail in the sum of $500. The case comes up for trial on Tuesday next.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.—This nuisance has not yet been abated, especially those whose principal business is running men out of the State, to be credited to New York and elsewhere. Two of these fellows were arrested yesterday, for violating the recent order of Governor Yates, and we hope that such an example will now be made as will deter the others from persevering in the business.

ANOTHER STRAW.—On Wednesday last another railroad vote was taken on the choice for next President. This time the test was taken on the Dubuque Railroad, and as expected only corroborated previous experiments. It stood—for Lincoln, 73; for McClellan, 6.

On Saturday a vote was taken on the Northwestern train running into Chicago with the following result: For Lincoln, 40; for Little Mac, 7.

NEW CAMPAIGN SONG.—The popular music publishing house of H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street, has just issued a stirring piece of music entitled "Campaign Song for A. Lincoln." As a campaign song it will not be the least effective, and intrinsically considered, it is "worthy of all acceptation." See advertisement in another column.

TWO MORE LIBEL SUITS.—We are informed that Dr. A. J. Higgins has instituted, or is about to institute, suits for libel against the Times and Post, the ground of action being contained in certain articles appearing in each of those papers on the fracas which occurred a few evenings since in the Doctor's office between him and Henry Petrie. We believe the TRIBUNE is "exempt" from the charge.

ROBBERY.—Thomas Miller appeared at the Police Court on Saturday, charging a lad named James Moran, about fourteen years of age, with having robbed him of a watch and $380 in cash. The offense was committed at a disreputable house on Quincy street. He was asleep at the time of the occurrence. The boy admitted the theft of the watch, but denied the taking of the money. He was sent to Commissioner Williams.

HUNTING.—A party of gentlemen, among whom are Capt. Halcrow, of England, Master of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's "City of Manchester," Dr. Coates, of Dublin, and R. T. Christiansen, Esq., of New York, are at present in this city, en route for the Western prairies, to enjoy the pleasures of the fall hunting. The gentlemen are the guests of A. H. Blackall, Esq., our respected fellow citizen.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Thursday night Mr. W. Miller, residing at No. 189 Jackson street, was awakened by a noise in the house, and on rising to ascertain the cause he was met in the front room by two men who were attempting to make their exit with a large quantity of plunder consisting principally of wearing apparel, which they had collected about the house. Mr. Miller raised the alarm and the intruders threw down their burdens and fled. Assistance soon arrived and they were followed but not caught.

ROBBERY.—Mrs. Cardwell, residing on the corner of Madison and Market streets, yesterday gave information to the police that a valuable gold watch, and a silk dress valued at $180, had been stolen from her house. She suspected a woman named Ellen Carpenter, and gave the officers her description. The matter was placed in charge of officers Webb and Kenny, who yesterday arrested the woman on Randolph street, and recovered the property. The watch she had pawned at a drug store on Clark street, and the dress had been sold at a grocery store in the West Division. She was locked up for a further hearing.

TARGET EXCURSION OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—Four battalions of the Fenian Brotherhood, under Major Scanlan, will hold their annual target shooting match next Tuesday, at Winetka grove. The uniform of the Fenian regiment will consist of green shirt, black pants—fully armed and equipped. It was intended to confine the excursion to the members alone, but the many warm friends of the Fenians insisted on being allowed to participate. A limited number of tickets will be disposed of, and can be had from the members and at the hall. Cars will leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock a. m.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—On Saturday the regular monthly session of the Chicago Teachers' Institute was held at the High School. During the morning, J. L. Pickard, Esq., the incoming Superintendent of Public Schools for this city, was introduced, and made a few practical remarks on the duties and labors of teachers. He was followed by Professor Goldwyn Smith, of Oxford University, England. This gentleman addressed the meeting for a few moments, in eloquent terms. Professor Goldwyn Smith is one of England's ablest scholars, and one of the strongest advocates of the cause of the Union, that it possesses in Europe. Professor Smith will remain in Illinois about one week.

ONLY ONE DAY IN THE YEAR.—The Northwestern Sanitary Commission is inaugurating the Labor, Income and Revenue system, which asks every individual to give the proceeds of one day's labor, one day's profits, or one day's income, to the treasury of the Commission, thus enabling it to carry out its benevolent and patriotic schemes. We trust the heads of every class of business, and every individual, will reflect upon this matter, and be prepared to do what they conscientiously believe to be their duty. The Commission is confident that all loyal citizens will willingly devote one day of the year for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Thus far the plan meets with general approval, and liberal subscriptions. Send forward your contributions to N. W. Sanitary Commission Rooms, No. 66 Madison street.

WIBIRT'S WOOD SPLITTER.—Wibirt's "wood splitter," the mechanical stallion in power still pursues the even tenor of its way at the wood yard on the corner of Madison and Canal streets, splitting its two cords of stove wood per hour. No matter how rough, how uneven or knotty the wood may be, like a giant the patent acute and obtuse wedge walks through it as easily as a stone falls to the bottom of a mill pond. It is a complete piece of mechanism, simple in construction, easily worked, and is a positive necessity to every man owning a wood yard, or using large quantities of this kind of fuel. It is emphatically the twin brother of the power saw, and the two, by a simple adjustment of belt and pully, can be worked by the same motive power. The machine is still on exhibition at the yard mentioned above, and may be seen there at any time during the day.

PROF. LOUIS STAAB, PIANIST.—The numerous friends and patrons of Prof. Staab will be pleased to learn that he has recently changed his residence and instruction rooms to the commodious apartments at No. 2 Knight's Block, Harrison street, between Third and Fourth avenues, where he will be most happy to welcome his old friends and pupils, and all others who may desire instruction on the piano. Terms per quarter, or twenty-four lessons, fifty dollars. Business hours from 8 to 4, p. m.

We confess to a feeling of just pride, as a city, in the possession of an artist of superior order of talent, such as Prof. Staab, comprehending the professional scholar with the polished gentleman, and thorough master of his art.

A pleasant hour can always be agreeably and profitably passed in his studio, while to hear his fingers touch upon his superb Knabe concert piano is well worth a "pilgrimage to Mecca." We cheerfully recommend the Professor and his valuable services to the music lovers of our fair City of the Lakes.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening, Captain John Nelson, of the First Precinct Police, was invited to visit the Briggs House. He found there a small party of large hearted friends, who, in the fullness of their respect for him, presented him, through C. H. Reed, Esq., with a very interesting testimonial of their respect: it was an interest-bearing five-twenty bond, for five hundred dollars, [illegible] Captain Nelson happily responded, [illegible]

POLICE MATTERS.—The attendance at the Armory [illegible]

John A. Wyth, a traveler from Rochester, N. Y., [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Reports of Committees—Taxation—Soldiers' Families—Bounties—Consolidation of County into One Draft District—The Brokers Looked Up.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Supervisors of Cook county met on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the President, J. M. Allen, in the Chair. The following members answered their names: Supervisors Allen, Brown T. B. Coe, Cormack, Chandler, Dalton, De Wolf, Drandorf, Eldredge, Farwell, Gormley, Haines, Hopkins, Barns, Irwin, Johnson, James, Kingsley, Myrick, Niles, Olendorff, Pancher, Finney, Pushock, Ross, Robinson, Schierding, Strong, Steinhaus, Shackford, Taylor, Ware.

The Clerk read the minutes of the previous day's proceedings, which, on motion, were adopted.

Supervisor Kingsley, from the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, reported favorably on the petition of Charles Drandorff, asking for a refunding of taxes. Adopted.

Supervisor Haines, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the petition of Isaac Dreeseldair, praying for a donation of a piece of ground on which to erect a Jewish hospital. Adopted.

A claim of Israel Heller against the County for out-door relief to the amount of $40.97, was ordered to be paid.

Supervisor Haines, from the Committee on Judiciary, asked for further time to consider the claim of S. N. White & Co.

Supervisor Johnson, of the Special Committee appointed to confer with Provost Marshal James, reported that they had conferred with that gentleman, who told them he had power to arrest any person enlisting men for other States. He has arrested quite a number already, and is doing all he can to ferret out these men.

The Committee recommended that an appropriation of one or two hundred dollars be made to ferret out these individuals who are running out men for other States. On motion the report was referred to the War Fund Committee, with power to act.

Supervisor Niles, from the Committee on Finance, recommended the assessment of a five mill tax on all the taxable property in Cook county, to pay the expense of equipping volunteers, and the proceeds shall be used for the payment of county orders issued in payment of volunteers.

Also a special tax of four mills on the dollar, the proceeds to be used in liquidation of county orders issued to pay volunteers, which the five mill tax is insufficient to pay.

Also a tax of five mills as a regular county tax, the money to be used for such general purposes as authorized by law.

The following estimate was submitted:

ASSESSMENT OF 1864.

Real estate	$26,500,000
Personal, 1863	5,050,086
Railroad, 1863	2,070,547
Total	$33,620,633
Five mill tax	$[illegible]
Less delinquencies	5,148
	$ 87,000
Principal on bonds due May 1	$10,000
Interest on $[illegible]	5,200
" " $150,000	9,000
Poor-House	77,000
Elections	3,700
Sheriffs	19,000
Appropriations, &c.	30,000
Six months' interest on $500,000 at 8 per cent	20,000
Deficiency last year	13,000
	$187,000
Outstanding war orders	$380,000
Assessment	$33,620,633
Nine mill tax	$[illegible]
Delinquencies	17,666
	$[illegible]

The report was received and adopted.

Supervisor Niles offered the following, which, on motion, was adopted:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of those who have investigated the matter, no tax can legally be levied in the tax of 1864 to create a fund for the support of families of volunteers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board do hereby appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars for said purpose, and that the clerk of this Board be requested to draw orders on the county Treasurer, payable out of monies hereafter to be provided for that purpose, in a sum not exceeding said twenty thousand dollars, and at such time and in such sums as the present war fund committee may think best, in order to accomplish the object herein sought; and be it further

Resolved, That said orders may draw interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum from the time of issuing the orders until it shall be advertised that the county is ready to redeem the same.

The Finance Committee certified to the correctness of the report of the county Treasurer, which on motion was adopted.

Supervisor Haines' resolution laid over the previous day, was called up and referred to a committee to report thereon at next session.

The chair appointed the following committee: Supervisors Strong, Chandler, and Dalton.

On motion of Supervisor Russell, an appropriation of $100 was ordered to pay Supervisor Quinn for conducting the prosecution of the Dr. Dean case.

Supervisor Dalton submitted the per diem which was ordered to be paid.

Supervisor Russell submitted the following telegraphic correspondence between Washington and Springfield, and the Board of Supervisors, relative to the draft.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1864.

Provost Marshal General Fry,
Washington, D. C.

By resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, Ill.,

We are instructed to petition you in the name of the Board, that no sub-districts be made in this county for the purpose of the draft, but that the county be treated as one district. We are raising bounties by a general county tax in order to fill our quota.

The system of sub-districts will be attended with much hardship in many of our towns and wards, as it will operate very unequally and unjustly.

We respectfully request an immediate answer by telegraph.

(Signed) S. J. RUSSELL, J. R. CHANDLER, Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

S. J. Russell and C. R. Chandler, Com.

I have telegraphed Col. Oakes that he can consolidate the sub-districts of Cook County for the purpose of draft, if he thinks best. No man or time to be lost in the operation.

(Signed) J. B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Genl.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1864.

Col. Oakes, Provost Marshal, Springfield:

Provost Marshal General Fry telegraphed me as a Chairman of a Board of Supervisors, that you are authorized to consolidate the sub-districts of Cook county.

The Board respectfully ask an immediate order to that effect, and direct Capt. James to credit at large, and to treat the county as one district in case of a draft. Will you please telegraph an immediate answer; before 12 o'clock, if possible.

S. J. RUSSELL, Chairman Committee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1864.

Gov. Richard Yates, Springfield:

On the part of the Supervisors, and the Citizens' Enrollment Committee of Cook county, it is respectfully requested that a military order be issued suspending the operations of all substitute brokers (until our quota is filled,) as the operations of such brokers evade the Governor's proclamation, and violates the law of Congress on the subject. Men are being continually taken away from here in large numbers to other States and counties.

(Signed,) CHAS. WALKER, Chairman of Enrollment Committee.
S. J. RUSSELL, Chairman Supervisors' Committee.

Supervisor Ross moved to rescind the vote taken on the 12th inst not to pay substitutes. Laid on the table. Yeas 21; nays 10.

The case of the 18 volunteers suing the county for their bounty, was called up and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to act.

On motion of Supervisor T. B. Brown, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President, J. M. Allen, for the impartial and satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the duties of his office.

On motion of Supervisor Farwell, the Special Committee was empowered to petition the Legislature in behalf of this Board for the passage of a law authorizing the issuing of bonds to be sold or used in taking up the bounty certificates issued by virtue of orders of this Board, passed the present month.

The Chair then thanked the members of the Board for the consideration shown him, after which, on motion, the Board adjourned until the first Monday in December.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Special Meeting—Election of Classical Instructor—Africans in the Schools—Warming.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the Board, the President, L. B. Taft, in the chair. The Inspectors present were Carpenter, Newberry, Sheahan, Ryder, Wicker, Prindiville, Waller, Onahan, and Forsythe.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to act upon the resignation of Mr. George C. Clarke of the position he had held in the high school for six years past as teacher of the classics. The resignation of Mrs. Clark was read and accepted.

The President announced that the next thing in order would be the report of the Committee on Examination of Teachers.

The committee reported through Dr. Ryder that six had been examined, viz: Asher B Evans, Edward G. Coy, Jr., Albert E. Wurts, Olof Benson, and Carol Gaytes, and recommended that certificates be granted to them by the Board. Report accepted and certificates granted.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a teacher to supply the place of Mr. Clark. Carol Gaytes was elected on the first ballot, and was then declared unanimously elected.

The following resignations were presented and accepted: Annie M. Lawton, of Franklin School; Misses Kate Lonergan and Lizzie M. Richards, both of the Kinzie School.

The following were re-admitted to seats in the High School: Ella Alexander, Agnes M. Buel, Hattie A. Cook, Jane Dougal, Maggie Evarts, Adelaide Favor, Frederick Goucher, Herman Herbst, Sarah M. Horton, George Moon, Helen A. McDonnell, Anna Moore, John T. Mullen, Alsdra E. Olds, Hattie E. Warner, Mary J. Wiles, W. H. Young, and Marshal Wait.

Inspector Sheahan offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed by the President, to superintend the location and management of the several night schools authorized by the ordinance of the Common Council. Carried, and the President appointed Inspectors Sheahan, Wentworth and Prindiville as such Committee.

Inspector Sheahan offered the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to inquire and report to this Board, at the next meeting, whether there are any persons of African blood in attendance at any of the public schools, other than at the colored school; and, if there be any such cases, that he report the circumstances of their admission and of their continuance in said schools.

The question drew forth a little sparring in the Board, and a humorous speech, especially from Mr. Wicker, who detailed the result of his observations as to two or three visits made to the colored school in this city.

Inspector Prindiville said the object of the resolution was simply to ascertain if there was any infringement of the city charter.

Superintendent Packard said that the matter had been already attended to by him.

The President had refused several applications from colored persons to be permitted to send their children to other than the colored school.

Inspector Onahan said that it was equally the duty of the Visiting Committees on the various schools to report.

[illegible]

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON FOREVER.

Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

On Tuesday morning next, the Old Pioneer Club of the Wide Awakes, will be notified when and where to appear to organize for the campaign. All members are expected to be present.

As already reported in the TRIBUNE it is proposed to revive the organization universally known as Wide Awakes, which created such enthusiasm, and effected so much good in the campaign of 1860. At the present time when the insidious seeds of treason are being sown broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is especially necessary that loyal Associations of this character should be revivified, to aid in crushing the machinations of the vile traitors who would destroy our fair country. Who does not remember the enthusiasm which ever attended "Wide Awake" manifestations, the magnificent effect of their torch-light processions, the unique appearance of their oil skin coats, and the great utility of their patriotic deliberations. That band of two millions of men was a power in the land which made Democracy tremble on its throne and buried its representative into destruction. Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voice of the loyal electors: but who shall say that such institution as these did not add greatly to his strength? They created enthusiasm at loyal gatherings; they supported the wavering, and increased the faith of those likely to require assistance and support. This campaign is a short one, but it will be decisive; the fate of the country lies in the balance, and it depends on the acts of the 8th of November, whether America shall continue to occupy the proud position of Queen among nations, or shall sink, borne down by the curse of a traitor's rule, and be compelled to hide her head in dishonor among the nations. Loyal men, think of this—ponder the question seriously. Clubs may in themselves be insignificant, but combined they constitute a force which makes tyrants and rebels tremble. Depend upon it, the home guard that Jeff. Davis, McClellan & Co. would like the least to see is that of the Wide Awakes. Let them be organized everywhere, in every city, in every ward. Let the well known costume and the brilliant torches again form a prominent part in our patriotic meetings and success will crown loyal efforts. To succeed in this re-organization money will be needed, and in a few days our citizens will be called upon to contribute to a fund for the purchase of the necessary equipments. All should respond liberally. Money advanced in patriotic enterprises in avoiding the draft, purchasing Government scrip or raising loyal clubs, will, if the present Administration be continued in power, be all repaid with interest. If the Government should fall in re-election, repudiation of the national debt, recognition of the rebels, anarchy, and destruction await us. Loyal men, the Wide Awake clubs will keep the Republicans square to the point, and tend to attain the success of your Government. Will you support them?

COPPERHEAD CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Cops. in Council—C. H. McCormick Nominated for Congress—The Hybrid Animal Endorsed.

The "faithful" Democracy—the followers of the Belmont peace-at-any-price party—met on Saturday afternoon at the Recorder's Court room—a place not by any means new to many of the delegates—for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person (which means a man with money to foot the bills of the State canvass) to represent the First Congressional District in Congress. About two o'clock the whisky shops and beer saloons in the neighborhood of the Court House became like some banquet hall deserted—their patrons having turned out en masse to nominate. Half an hour later, the Court room was filled. There were none of the prominent whippers-in of the party there, such as McComas, the working man's friend (?); Assy, of North Carolina; Major (?) Willard, &c. The meeting was composed entirely of whisky dealers, brewers, one-horse lawyers, a few members from the city beer garden yclept the Common Council, and two or three resigned army officers, who left the service in disgust because they were not promoted, as they in their judgment should have been.

About three o'clock Aaron Haven called the meeting to order, and requested the delegates to come forward and be seated.

General Hart L. Stewart was on motion unanimously called to the chair, and on mounting the rostrum thanked the Convention for the favor conferred on him.

On motion Lambert Tree and E Gilmore were appointed Secretaries.

On motion a committee of three persons from the city and one from the county were appointed to examine credentials.

The Chair appointed J. L. Marsh, South Division; Philip Kennedy, North Division; Captain Gleeson, West Division; and Michael Brandt, of "the country."

The committee reported, and the delegates, as chosen the day previous, were confirmed, with a few exceptions.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted, and the officers elected were appointed to act permanently to the close of the session.

On motion, it was resolved to nominate a candidate for Congress, and proceed to vote viva voce, without debate.

Hugh Maher nominated Cyrus H. McCormick.

O. G. Langey nominated W. B. Ogden.

J. S. Quinn stated that Mr. Ogden was not a candidate.

David Walsh nominated John B. Turner.

On motion, it was resolved that the first ballot be informal.

The ballot was called, resulting as follows:

C. H. McCormick	85
W. B. Ogden	7
J. B. Turner	22

Obadiah Jackson moved that the "reaper man" of the F. F. V.'s be nominated by acclamation.

An excited delegate from the country was opposed. He wanted to know if the "members" voted as dictated by their hearts. He was in favor of a formal vote, and was opposed to the "trap" of acclamation.

His wish was gratified, and the vote resulted as follows:

C. H. McCormick	87
W. B. Ogden	7
J. B. Turner	20

On motion of Ald. J. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. McCormick was unanimously nominated.

Obadiah Jackson offered the following:

Resolved, That the platform of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and that of the Democratic State Convention at Springfield, be the platform upon which we nominate Cyrus H. McCormick for member of Congress for this district.

Resolved, That this Convention fully endorse the nomination of George B. McClellan and his letter of acceptance, and also the State nominations at Springfield.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of J. S. Quinn, the following gentlemen were appointed to wait on the "Virginia reaper" and announce to him the result of the Convention: Hugh Maher, J. S. Quinn, J. L. Marsh, General Stewart.

On motion it was resolved to appoint a congressional committee of three from each Ward, and the same number from the County, to hold office until relieved by the next convention.

The Chair appointed the following:

South Division—D. A. Gage, Thos. Harlowe, J. H. Ferrill.

West Division—M. F. Tuley, Thos. Lanergan, John Wellstein.

North Division—Redmond Prindiville, W. C. Goudy, C. L. Woodman.

Country—Col. Cameron, N. P. Iglehart, Doctor D'Orville.

Mr. McCormick was sent for but failed to come. The meeting adjourned.

As the unwashed were descending the Court House steps the nominee was seen coming up the steps, flanked on either side by members of the Committee. He was escorted up to the Recorder's Court Room, where, after being introduced, he thanked the "Democracy for the honor tendered him. He said that no efforts would be wanting on his part to secure his election, and if elected he would strive to obtain peace and the restoration of the Union. They can only be had through the "Star of the East," George B McClellan. He would at some future time tell his supporters how this might be accomplished.

The meeting dispersed with three cheers for Mick Lennan and Mick Cormick—the mackerel couple.

BIRTH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Invincibles March in Procession and Hold a Meeting.

On Saturday the Copperosity party of Chicago arrived at the conclusion that they had so mangled the Constitution that they could not correctly determine which was the beginning and which the termination. It was therefore considered necessary to reconsider the whole subject, logically commencing at its beginning, or birth. On Saturday evening, therefore, the Democratic "Invincibles" were called to assemble at the Club Room in honor of the birth of the Constitution, to organize an inaugural procession. About 8 o'clock the procession started from Witkowsky Hall, and after perambulating the streets for a short time, returned to the point "whence it came." In point of magnitude it was gigantic, and inspired the mind with feelings of reverence and awe. An analytical examination revealed it to be composed of about 180 individuals, the majority of whom ranged from fourteen to twelve years of age. Sprinkled every here and there, like angelic visitations, were Democrats who had attained to the stature of the "perfect man." Such happy ones carried transparencies, which they waved defiantly in the air as long as they remained ignited. Said operations forming numerous stalagmitic formations of the oleaginous combustible on their heads and shoulders. Most of the procession possessed lanterns, but many did not. Of these some triumphantly waved sticks, wishing to indicate that they at one time also owned lanterns. The remainder independently placed their hands in their breeches pockets and yelled approbation. Preceding and terminating the pageant paced a guard of honor of juveniles of tender years, who, sans shoes, stockings or hats, were, as an Invincible remarked, "as good dimmicrats as anybody, barring the size of the craythurs." During the march of the procession our reporter visited Witkowsky Hall. On asking a respected member of the club, standing on the sidewalk, what preparations were in progress, he was enlightened by the assertion "that an enthusiastic meeting of Chicago Democrats were meeting upstairs." Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, he ascended, in company with a goodly number of McClellan voters. Most of these, however, found it impossible to ascend more than one flight of stairs, and consequently repaired to the saloon there located. On entering the Invincible Hall, we noticed about eleven persons actively engaged in igniting and suspending from the windows five lanterns, which at regular intervals were extinguished by the wind. Superintending the largest lantern was S. S. Hayes, Esq., a Chicagoan of some celebrity. Presently a brace of ragged, shoeless, hatless, juvenile invincibles ushers, announced the return of the procession, whereupon the "audience" resumed their seats, and on the entrance of the inaugurators the meeting began in earnest. Everybody spoke, everybody was enthusiastic, rockets were let off through a skylight, and Democracy was triumphant. Lincoln was sunk lower in perdition and McClellan placed more firmly upon the top of him to keep him under. The meeting grew so warm that the malagalites previously spoken of commenced to supply and trickle down the physiognomies of the unterrified. But what did they care? They continued their triumph, and adjourned glorying in the discovery they had made, each man saying to his neighbor, "Behold, the Constitution is born."

The "Chicago Citizens Corps" Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens at Parlor No 1, Tremont House, on Saturday evening, to fill the organization, Judge D. V. Bell was chosen Chairman, and Captain James H. Hayden Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman to be, to aid in the organization of an independent home regiment, which should be essentially a Chicago citizens corps, totally ignoring partisan politics, to be armed and equipped by the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens, and to be subject to the call of the civil authorities in case of riot or other violence, thus securing the peace of the city, the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the people; to retain the tried and honored organizations and associations of the gallant old "19th and 12th Illinois" among us, as well as to form an association of young men who, while keeping up the military spirit and drill, and thus giving protection to all classes, shall at the same time derive amusement and benefit therefrom.

R. R. Myers, Esq., then moved that a committee on organization be appointed, and on nomination by the meeting, the following gentlemen were appointed such committee:

On Organization—Col. John L. Hancock, Col. R. M. Hough, Col. J. B. Turner, Col. John E. [illegible] Col. J. F. Beatty, Col. C. G. Hammond, [illegible]

On Finance—Col. R. M. Hough, Col. J. B. Turner, Col J. F. Beatty, J. J. Richards, Esq., Murray Nelson, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

UNION BIBLE SOCIETY.

Meeting at Bryan Hall—Addresses by Rev. Drs. Weels and Taylor.

The Union Bible Society Meeting—a stepping stone to the North Western Bible Convention, which sits here during the week—at Bryan Hall, last evening was well attended, and a deep interest manifested throughout.

The exercises were opened by singing the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name," after which the 119th Psalm was read, followed by an earnest and fervent prayer by Rev. Wm. Pierce.

Rev. W. W. Weels, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society then followed at length on the fundamental principles of the Society, which were, Every creature of God has a right to his word, and should know how he stands in the presence of God; and it is the duty of every man who has the word of God to give it to those who have not. These two principles he dwelt on at some length, and was listened to with the deepest attention.

The audience then joined in singing the hymn, "Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts," after which Rev. Dr. Taylor, Secretary of the American Bible Society, delivered a very interesting address on the work performed by the Society in our own and foreign countries. The dreadful calamities of civil war have not impaired the efficiency of the Society, for during the three years and five months of war, 4,500,000 volumes of Bibles and Testaments have been issued—100,000 more than were published during the first thirty years existence of the society. It numbers 1,500 auxiliary societies and has 15,000 local agents, who circulate the Word of God throughout the world, wherever the Stars and Stripes may be found. It publishes the Scriptures, or portions thereof, in forty-six different languages, and, through its missionaries, has reduced twenty-five of these to writing. The Bible has been printed in raised characters in the Syrian and Egyptian tongues for the blind of those tongues. In Constantinople the society's repository is filled with Bibles and Testaments, printed in the twenty-two dialects of the Turkish Empire; and in China, the Bible has been translated and put to press. It has also been translated into Arabian, for the use of the 120 millions speaking that language. The reverend gentleman spoke at length about the labors of the society in the army of the Union, and also the rebel army, among the soldiers of which 220,000 copies of the Scriptures had been distributed gratuitously. He closed his very interesting address with an earnest and vigorous appeal to the people of the Northwest to assist in the noble work.

The last stanza of "Greenland's Icy Mountain" was then sung and the benediction pronounced, after which the audience retired.

PERSONAL.—We have heretofore announced in these columns that Charles L. Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the United States Legation at London, had resigned his position, being succeeded by Mr. Moran. He has returned to this city and resumed his connection—so long interrupted—with our evening contemporary. On Friday evening last his return was celebrated by a private family reunion at the Tremont House, resulting in a renewal of severed ties and a hearty welcome back to the circle and to his professional duties. His many friends join in the congratulations.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Mrs. Tucker, of the Briggs House, was made last evening the recipient of unfriendly attentions at the hand of one of those fellows who infest our railroad stations. She was at the Central Depot waiting for the Michigan Central train, when she felt a hand in her pocket, and instantly grasped it. The would-be thief was arrested and will have a hand in the Police Court this morning.

BOUNTY JUMPERS.—Elizabeth Lilsey was examined, on Saturday, before Commissioner Hoyne on the charge of being cognizant of and conspiring at the desertion of her husband, after he had received the bounties which were placed in her hands. He escaped on Friday evening, and has not since been seen. Mrs. Lilsey was committed to jail in default of bail.

SERGEANT HICKEY.—The condition of Sergeant Hickey, last evening, was more comfortable. Though far from being out of danger there is now a well founded hope that he will recover.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Don't Pay the extravagantly high prices. At Bartlett's Clothing House, 181 and 183 Randolph street, you can buy good genteel clothing at very reasonable prices. Immense stock of Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. se19-s529 2w

The Copperhead's Prayer.—That racy document, purporting to have been picked up at the Democratic (?) Wigwam—a neatly published pamphlet, presenting in a peculiar style a perfect hurricane of facts, we understand, is having an immense sale. It is a good campaign document, and will pay for the reading.

The Copperhead's Prayer—Immense sale! Second edition ordered within five days from the appearance of the first copy. Retail price 15 cents. Reasonable deduction to News Dealers. For sale at wholesale only, by JOHN R. WALSH, se19-s521-3t No. 103 Madison st., Chicago.

South Side Union League.—A meeting will be held this (Monday) evening (19th inst.) at Warner's Hall, at 8 o'clock.

On the following Monday evening (26th inst.) Hon. C. B. Denio will address an open public mass meeting at the same hall, of which notice will be given.

Attention Nineteenth.—The members of the Nineteenth Illinois will meet for drill this (Monday) evening, in the armory, in Sand's Block. All are expected to be present.

Dr. James.—It is said by those having occasion for such services as Dr. James renders, to have no superior in the treatment of private diseases—or diseases of the genital or sexual organs. Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, thirteen years of which he conducted the largest hospital in the United States for the treatment of private diseases, and for the last three years he has been practicing in Chicago. Within the last fifteen years Dr. James has treated more diseases of an infectious venereal character successfully than any other doctor in the United States.

Dr. James is the only specialist treating the sexual organs in the United States, that has testimonials eulogistic of his professional skill and success—from Professors of Medical Colleges and hospitals in the United States that are living—not in a foreign country—but can be referred to at any time.

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, up-stairs. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. se18-s533-s m dt

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILLINOIS.—A first-class boarding institution for young men and boys. Cadets received at any time. Adress, COL. D. S. COVERT, President. sep17-s213-2w

☞ Gentlemen in need of first-class custom made shirts and furnishing goods can be suited at Wilson's, 126 Dearborn street. sep17-s301-4t

Bloomington Nursery.—220 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery stock, 40,000 Peach, 75,000 Pear, 100,000 Grape, &c. Send red stamp for new list. F. K. PHŒNIX. Bloomington, Ill. sep15 q677 2w d&w.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. [illegible]

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillen Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

☞ Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices, F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St. au27-p704-3m

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*1:25 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*3:15 p.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	2:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

The Cattle Market has changed but little since yesterday, the total receipts being about 4,200, less than 1,000 of which can be classed as extra or first quality; all the others are light green stock, or coarse and poor. Prices range from 4 to 9½c, which is about the same as last week on like qualities, perhaps a fraction better. Among the sales were 157 head of Illinois, by Rosenthal, at $122 per head, averaging 1,204 lbs; 104 head by Sullivan, at $117, averaging 1,156 lbs and 57 head prime Illinois, by Coon, at $132.50, averaging 1,300 lbs.

SHEEP are lower, the supply being heavier, and sells cheaper, produces a decline of [illegible] Receipts good; sales of 8,000 head, at [illegible]; extra lambs [illegible].

HOGS have again advanced under a demand that considerably exceeds the supply. Sales were made to-day at 13@13½c; good Western and State averaging 200 lbs, bring 13½@13¾c. Receipts, 7,500; shipped to New York, 8,160.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 17.

TOBACCO—Weaker, and prices of lugs barely maintained. Common and medium shipping leaf $1.00@2.00 ₩ 100 lbs lower. Sales of 109 hhds, and bids of 35 rejected. The scraps sold at $2.50@5.50; green and damaged lugs, [illegible]; 12 do factory, $10.50@12.00; plasters' do, $12.25@13.75; common shipping leaf, $15.00@18.00; medium do, $19.00@21.25; good and fine do, $27.00@32.00; common and medium manufacturing leaf, $26.00@28.25.

FLOUR—Quiet. Sales super at $9.30; extra, $10.0; double extra, $10.50; do double head lined, inspected and delivered, $10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; sales at $1.87½@1.92. Corn weak; sales of 228 sks mixed, in second-hand gunnies, at $1.45 delivered; 277 sks white at $1.55. Oats lower; sales of 1,000 sks, in various lots, at 90c; 183 sks at 88c. No change in rye; sales of 13 brls at $1.30 ₩ bu. Barley—Sales of 70 sks fall at $2.17½.

WHISKY—Market quiet and unchanged. No sales to report.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

FLOUR—Market dull. Superfine is quoted at $7.50 @7.80; extra, $7.85@1.75.

WHISKY—Market fair. Sales 400 brls at $1.78.

PROVISIONS—Market heavy. No demand for pork or bacon. The latter is regarded as nominal at 17½c for bulk shoulders; 19½c for sides; 19½c for bacon shoulders, and 20½c for sides.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull and prices nominal. Corn—Ear is quoted at $1.15@1.21 in bulk, and $1.25@1.26 for shelled. Oats fair at 70@75c. Rye dull at $1.60.

GROCERIES—Coffee is quoted at 48@50c. Raw sugar, 19c; hard refined, 26½c. New Orleans molasses, $1.18@1.20.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR—Dull and 10@15c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat 3c lower and dull; sales this morning 56,000 bu at $1.87½@1.88; on 'Change, 63,000 bu, at $1.86½@1.88. Market very steady at the close. Oats neglected and unchanged. Corn, nothing done. Barley and Rye unchanged. Wheat—Market quiet this evening, without decided change; sales at the Newhall House 11,000 bu No. 1 at $1.86@1.86¼.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Sept. 17—1 p. m.

CLEARED—Rock Run, LaSalle, 16,757 ft lumber 10 posts, and for Morris 62 cds tan bark.

ARRIVED—Cushman, Ottawa, 1,250 bu corn, 300 bu oats, 150 bu barley; Advance, Lemont, 90 yds rubble stone; Investigator, Lemont, 90 yds rubble stone; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 90 yds rubble stone; D Hess' Lemont, 46 yds dimension stone; J. B. Preston, Morris, 3,165 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats, 4,000 lbs seed; Cayuga, Lockport, 10,000 bu oats, 47 bu beans; Imperial, do 3,900 bu wheat, 400 lbs bran; F. A. Leonard, LaSalle, 145 tons coal.

CLEARED, Sunday, Sept. 18.—Atlantic, Morris, 23,931 ft lumber; Reliance, LaSalle, 73,000 ft lumber, 14,300 lath; Cayuga, Lockport.

ARRIVED—Bay State, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn; Dirigo, Peru, 46 yards dimension stone; Drill, Morris, 120 tons coal; Conveyance, Lemont, 24 dimension, 46 rubble stone; Lady Franklin, 80 rubble stone; W. S. Gurnee, 45 dimension stone; Stars and Stripes, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 200 bu wheat, 15,000 lbs seeds; H. Hamlin, Ottawa, 5,000 bu oats; Prairie Chief, LaSalle, 2,100 bu wheat, 1,518 bu corn; Alliance, Ottawa.

BRIDGEPORT, Sunday, Sept. 18—9 P. M.

CLEARED—Saturday night 10 o'clock.—Atlantic, LaSalle, 45,400 feet lumber, 21,600 lath, 4,000 stakes; Onward, Joliet, 42,500 feet lumber, 25 bbls salt; D Hess, Lemont, Advance, do; Investigator, do; H. G. Loomis, do; Monarch, Joliet, 80,873 feet lumber, 3,000 shingles, 100 posts, 45 bbls salt; Seneca, 4,550 feet lumber, 100,000 shingles, one Herring safe; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 5,874 feet lumber, 28,750 shingles, 4,950 lath, 219 posts, 148 bbls salt; Imperial, Lockport; H. Barrington, Marseilles, 5,110 feet lumber, 21,000 shingles, 18,000 lath, 15 bbls lime, 20 bbls salt, 4,000 lbs m dse; R. E. Goodell, Utica; J. P. Preston, Morris.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 17.

UP—Sweeney, American Union, Die Vernon, Culver, Lummis, Griswold.

DOWN—Gascon.

Wind southwest.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and declining. Sales at $1.73 @1.76 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western dull and declining; $10@10.10 for extra state, and $11@11.35 for extra round hoop Ohio.

WHISKY—Quite firm at $1.80 for western, including small parcels of the latter at [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat less active. Sales at $1.33@2.38 for winter red western amber Michigan. Corn heavy and about 1c lower; $1.60@1.61 for mixed western afloat, and $1.63 delivered in store. Oats heavy and lower at 95c.

WOOL—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork very firm with a fair demand. Sales at $40.50@41.50 for mess; $42.50@43.00 for new do—closing at $41.87@42. Beef firm with moderate demand. Sales at $11@15 for country mess; $8 for prime; $16.50@18.00 for repacked mess; and $19@21 for extra mess. Cut Meats firm. Lard steady; fair demand at 21@24½c, the latter price an extreme for very choice kettle-rendered; also, 1,250 bbls for October, buyers' option, at 24½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.

MONEY—Steady at 7 ₩ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet.

GOLD—Irregular and drooping tendency. Opening at 222¾, and closing at 221¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and without decided change. U S 6s '81 coupons 106@106½; 5-20s coupons 110¾@110¾; 7-30s, October and April, 110½@111.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive. Corn dull and lower. Sales of No. 2 at $1.46. Oats lower and more active. Sales at 75c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1.80.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights dull. To New York—Wheat 18c, corn 15c, oats 10c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 10,778; wheat, 84,145; corn, 21,388; oats, 366,930; barley, 1,900.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 71,695; corn, 179,970; oats, 151,368; barley, 6,800; rye, 2,166.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR—Closes with less inquiry, but prices unchanged. Sales at $11.00@10.75 for No. 1 spring; $11.00@10.75 for red winter and $11.75@12.00 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet, and no sales. Corn, quiet and unchanged—nominally at $1.51 for No. 1 Illinois. Oats held at 85c, which is above the views of buyers. Supply light.

FREIGHTS—Dull, but unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the New York Independent, Sept. 16.]

Trade has slackened considerably. The fall in gold has lessened the demand but not the firmness of holders, as the stock of goods is limited, and the goods to come forward only of moderate quantity, to meet the consumption of the entire season. Though deferred, the demand is sure to come, and the sellers have the buyers considerably in their power. The demand for woolens is increased from the great scarcity of cotton goods.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market:

CANTON FLANNELS.

Slatersville	[illegible]	Nashua	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	Franconia	[illegible]
Pemberton C	[illegible]	Park Mills	[illegible]

PRINTS.

Merrimac	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Sprague's	[illegible]	Dutchess, B	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]	Mourning	[illegible]
James Steuders	[illegible]	Allen's	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Arnolds	[illegible]
Newell	[illegible]		

[illegible]

THE STATE FAIR.

Closing Scenes—The Races—Awards of Premiums—Gross Receipts over $17,000.

DECATUR, VIA SPRINGFIELD,
Saturday, Sept. 17.

This is the last day of the State Agricultural Fair, and although the attendance is not large it is greatly in excess of the same day last year. The weather has been very pleasant during the whole week, but the dust at times, especially on the route between Decatur and the fair-grounds, has been almost suffocating. The Fair, as a whole, has been the most successful one ever held in the State. As I have before said, the show of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and agricultural implements is far in advance of any previous year. This shows real progress in the right direction. Good crops are the gift of Providence, and may annually come to us or be withheld according to the will of Almighty God, but improved stock and machinery are developed by the genius of man, and any improvement is a fixed fact and never lost.

There is one feature in our annual farmers' gatherings which is a growing nuisance, and will have to eventually be abated. I mean the race course. From a pleasant pastime, affording instruction and amusement to the attendants, it has got to be the arena for horse jockeys and gamblers to practice their devilish arts not only upon each other but more generally and outrageously upon the credulous and unsuspecting. I know that full one-half the crowd visit the Fair on purpose to witness this sport and would not come were it not in the programme. I sorrow that it is so, but a deliverance must come or eventually no respectable farmer will come within the fair grounds, nor allow his family to do so. We commend this matter to the new Board of Trustees and ask them to meet the issue in the spirit of good citizenship.

The number of nuisances in attendance upon the ground, occupying the very best places, in the shape of big snakes, fat men, women and children, bee kings, monstrosities, living and dead, negro minstrels, grinding organs, &c., is very large. Last year they were judiciously shut out, but this year the trustees were not beyond the influence of greenbacks, and the offer of $1,200 or $1,500 in that currency brought them to terms.

The various booths, including the main Dining Hall, which were hired and have been occupied by the various associations named below, have all been very successful. Great credit is due to the noble ladies, who, for an entire week, have abandoned luxurious and pleasant homes and given their entire time for the benefit and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. It is worthy of remark that large numbers of these ladies have not left the grounds since they entered them on Monday last. Their lodging place has been in the upper story of the Dining Hall, upon a pallet of straw. Their duties have been performed with that cheerful alacrity and grace that carries conviction that their hearts are in their work.

The following are the various associations who have had booths, and the amount of their receipts during the week:

McLean Co., $1,325; Champaign Co., $1,145; Knox Co., $400; Springfield High School, $330; Lasalle, $450; Egypt, $500; Peoria, $535; Long Creek, $125; Dining Hall, $5,000:—About $9,800. The cash donations are over $3,000 from McLean Co. Isaac Funk, of Bloomington, gave $600. Knox Co. sends $3,213. There are other large sums yet to come in.

The ladies connected with these associations have been made the recipients of many generous donations from exhibitors, all of which were promptly disposed of at figures, in most cases, above their usual prices.

PACING MATCH.

At 10 o'clock the pacing match was called. Purse $200, best three in five. The second horse to have $50. The entries were:

N. Holcomb, names Capt. McKinney.

Lewis Gium, names Dick Turpin.

Capt. McKinney won the first three heats, and the race. Time: 2:29, 2:29, and 2:34½. Dick Turpin was awarded $50. The latter horse broke badly and made no show for the race.

TROT.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the race for Macon county trotters took place, best three in five for $100. The entries were as follows:

John Slaughter names Jerry.

Alfred Culp names Monarch.

C. H. Culp names Lady Hamilton.

H. Prather names Vinco.

Lacy Hamilton withdrawn.

Vinco won the three first heats, and the race.

The trot, as a whole, was not complimentary to the Macon county horses. Running, crossing the track, and such other like jockey performances won the delight of the audience. The time made is not worth recording. This race finished the Illinois State Agricultural Fair for the year 1864.

PREMIUMS.

The following premiums were awarded this morning:

Horses, Sweepstakes.—Lot of colts three years and under, not less than five in number—1st, Joe Morton, Jacksonville; 2d, Dillon & Co., Tazewell Co. Stallion to be shown in harness—1st premium, Clifford L. & H. Chapin, Morgan Co. Best mare in harness—1st premium, F. P. Snyder, Brown Co. Mare to be shown by bridle—1st, "Fashion," W. S. Ladd, Christian Co. Stallion to be shown by bridle—1st, "Shakespeare, Jr.," Banta & Lawrence, Kentucky. Stallion, mare or gelding for saddle—"Sir Alfred," R. M. Adair; 2d, "Drennon," W. D. Bonta, Ky. This finished the examination and award of horses.

RECEIPTS.

I am unable to obtain the exact receipts and expenditures of this Twelfth Annual Agricultural Fair, but approximately they are as follows: Gross receipts, $17,165; expenses, $13,000; leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of over $4,000. Last year the gross receipts were $12,000; expenses, $11,000.

SHEEP SALES.

There have been a large number of sheep sales, the prices ranging from $50 to $250 a piece. Have not the names of parties purchasing. There is much interest felt by our farmers generally, especially in the center and northern part of the State, in sheep raising, and I doubt not, ten years progress will place Illinois as the leading wool growing State in the Union.

RASCALS.

The police force in attendance here during the week, have been pretty busy. The amount of fines collected for drunks and other like offenses, foots up about $1,500.

SEWING MACHINES.

I telegraphed you a few days since a brief description of the new and beautiful cottage erected on the fair grounds by George R. Chittenden Esq., of your city, at an expense of near $600, for the purpose of exhibiting Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines to the best advantage. The cottage is so arranged that it is approached from every direction by a wide verandah, with capacious windows, by which at least 200 persons can witness the manipulations of the machines by the ladies in attendance at the same time. These windows have been thronged to their utmost capacity this week. Over twenty machines were sent here, every one of which has been sold and taken away by the purchasers. One of the machines worth eighty dollars was generously donated to the Sanitary Fair, and half the profits on three other machines took the same charitable direction. Mr. Chittenden has gained many laurels by the public and generous spirit manifested on this occasion.

We inadvertently omitted, in our report of premiums yesterday, the Universal Clothes Wringer, which took the first premium, as it did also last year. This Wringer is distinguished from others by its cog-wheels, which give motion to the rollers, thus relieving them from friction and wear. They are claimed to be more durable on this account. N. C. Browning, No. 347 Broadway, New York, is the General Agent, and C. Williams, of Beloit, Wisconsin, Traveling Agent.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Union Barbecue—Forrest Preparing for Another Expedition—Memphis Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

Col. Peter Davidson, of the 139th Illinois, now commanding this post, went out to Crab Tree, a little place six miles east of this, yesterday, with a detachment of his command, to attend a Union barbecue, and returned at evening. Col. Davidson and Judge Marshall made speeches. About thirty-five residents of Ballard county joined the Union church, and subscribed their names to the Union resolutions.

The steamers Belle of St. Louis, and St. Patrick, bring Memphis papers of the 15th and 16th. The Bulletin has the following order from the rebel General Forrest, forbidding all passing beyond the rebel lines, and the conveyance of cotton through said lines. It is as follows:

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 74.—On and after the 15th inst. the system of granting passes to get beyond our lines is positively prohibited. No person [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

[illegible]

... day. They fully confirm the previous reports that the enemy are being largely reinforced by conscripts.

The Herald's City Point correspondent says: Yesterday morning Gen. Birney opened all his batteries on the rebel works and on the city of Petersburg, and literally rained shot and shell on them for over two hours. This was in retaliation for the rebels firing on our pickets at all hours.

All accounts of an impending battle on the Weldon Railroad are mere speculations, based on remote probabilities. Whether Lee removed his headquarters to Reams' station, as reported by deserters, to oversee an engagement, or not, he seems not to be disposed to bring on one as yet.

Another correspondent says: Brig. Gen. J. B. Howell, of Terry's division of the 10th corps, was accidentally killed on the night of the 14th, by his horse rearing and falling over on the General.

The Herald's correspondent near Point of Rocks, 15th, describes the cannonade by the rebels on the day before, on the attempt to knock down our signal towers. A rebel deserter informed our officers of the intention, thus preparing us for their. He also located a new masked battery, which as soon as opened, found our guns trained upon it with surprising accuracy.

The Herald's 2d cavalry division correspondent says: We have been enjoying an exceedingly beneficial rest. The regiments in the meantime rapidly filling up. Gen. Davies' health is such as to permit him to rejoin his command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15—evening.

For the past few days both sides have been engaged in a continual struggle of sharpshooting and artillery firing, particularly in the centre, caused by the enemy's firing on our pickets.

The enemy have been busy for several days, constructing a second line of works a short distance behind the first, and are making it as strong as the other.

September 16—morning.—All is quiet. Less firing was heard last night than for a long time past.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that on Friday a large body of rebel cavalry made a raid on our reserve herd of cattle, opposite Harrison's Landing, and succeeded in carrying off the entire lot of about 2,500. The guard of about 200 men of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry of course could not do much against such heavy odds. Our cavalry started in pursuit, and it was believed that before night the entire lot would be recaptured.

Quantrell.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 16.—A St. Louis dispatch says the party sent for from that city to Indianapolis to identify the person arrested there as Quantrell, the Missouri murderer and robber, declares that the arrested man is not he. On the contrary, the Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says he has been identified. He says:

Yesterday Gen. Hovey received a dispatch from responsible parties in Lawrence, Kansas, who knew Quantrell well, describing the desperado so perfectly that there is not a reasonable doubt that the real Quantrell is caught at last.

Capt. Thatcher, United States Army, formerly on duty in Kansas and New Mexico, called on Quantrell this morning. He addressed him as he entered. "How are you, Hart?" Hart immediately sprung up, shook him by the hand, admitted his identity, and talked over old times as coolly as if he were an innocent man. Evidence from all quarters is accumulating in identification of Quantrell, and will be developed on his trial, which comes on at once. Justice does not sleep forever, and the Lawrence victims will be avenged.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.—A Washington special to the Post says Gen. Wallace has suspended the publication of the Cambridge (Md.) Democrat.

Mr. Wakeman will enter on his duties as Surveyor of the Port on the 1st of October.

Judge Kelly has been appointed Postmaster. He has held a variety of public trusts, and is said to be a man without a stain or even a suspicion on his integrity.

The authorities continue to forward large bodies of troops from this point for the Army of the Potomac. Yesterday the steamer United States took 800, and the Saranac 700. To-morrow the Sedgwick will take 600.

Amusements.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK............Proprietor and Manager
T. L. FITCH............Acting and Stage Manager

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19th,

First appearance of the beautiful sisters,

ESTELLA & CELESTINE

ALSO,

Mr. J. H. CARLE, The Great Banjoist.

Immense success of

M'LLE ELISE, SIG. CONSTANTINE
And WILLIAM SCOTT

Doors open at 7½; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 35 cents; Private Boxes, $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fifth and last week of MR. CHANFRAU.

The management, on the part of Mr. Chanfrau, offer the expression of his acknowledgement to the public for that enthusiastic support and approbation which has borne his engagement on with such brilliant success.

MONDAY and TUESDAY will be presented the best drama ever written,

THE OCTOROON,

On which occasion it will be received with TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE.

Mr. Chanfrau	as	Old Uncle Pete
Mr. McVicker	as	Salem Scudder
Miss Johnson	as	Zoe
Mr. Myers	as	George Peyton
Mr. Lord	as	McClosky

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND E. F. WHITMAN,
Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY............Director of Amusements.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Owing to the great advance of expenses the management have been compelled to follow the example of other places of amusement, and during the continuance of the present high prices make a slight advance in the

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room	30 cts.
To Museum and Dress Circle or Parquette	35 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette	50 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (30 in number)	$1.00
Private Boxes	$5.00 and $6.00
Children under 12 years of age to Museum	15 cts.

☞ Children occupying Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19th, and every evening till further notice, will be presented the successful Drama of

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Henri de Lagardere	Mr. Frank Aiken
Carrickfergus	Mr. McManus
Blanche de Nuvers	Miss May Howard
Princess Helen	Mrs. Stonehall

During the piece a Song and Dance by Miss LOTTA.

Doors open at 7¼............Curtain rises ¼ to 8 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

Admission, 30 cents............Children half price.

DAN RICE'S

GREAT SHOW!

Of Educated and Performing Animals

A high school of moral and merry philosophy for training quadrupeds, entertaining bipeds, promoting healthful recreations, and inculcating a taste for innocent amusements, will be exhibited

IN CHICAGO,

Corner State and Twelfth streets, for one week, commencing

MONDAY, Sept. 19th,

At 2 and 7½ P. M., afternoon and night each day, under the immediate and personal direction of

MR. DAN RICE.

The originator of this novel and refined entertainment, which will be illustrated throughout by the racy comic Lectures of the great Humorist, with the co-operation of his beautiful and accomplished young wife, Mrs DAN RICE, who now first appears in public to encourage the introduction of more active exercise amongst her delicate countrywomen, and assisted by the eminent American equestrian, Prof. S. Q. STOKES and LADY.

The recent sensations of the equine world of London, Paris and Vienna, and by the famous English Animal Trainer, Mr. HENRY COOKE, and a numerous retinue of auxiliaries in every department, with an unparalleled collection of SCHOOL AND LIBERTY HORSES, all American, English and French thoroughbreds.

A rare combination of Educated Horses and Ponies, Educated Dogs and Monkeys, Educated Mules and Buffaloes.

Mr. DAN RICE is enabled to present an encyclopedia of the gems of the Circus, Menagerie and Theatre, an expurgated edition of each, moral and entertaining, useful and interesting, instructive and amusing.

Admission, 50 Cts; Children, 25 Cts.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE City Lots situated in the western, southwestern and southern parts of the city. Also, some blocks in the southwestern part, suitable for subdivision. Also, a large water lot on South street, west side of the river. Any of the above will be sold at a bargain on making early application. Inquire terms, etc. between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of J. STINSON, 88 Dearborn st., up stairs.

FOR SALE Residence Lot on corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets, 80 by 110 feet.

Lot on Jackson street, near Rucker, 24 by 126 feet, for $1,250.

Lot on south side of Warren street, between Robey and Hoyne, 50 by 124 feet.

Also, a number of houses and lots, buildings, lots, river lots, and ground suitable for manufacturing purposes. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and Lot at T. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall, a House and Lot for $1,550, on South side, 2½ miles from City Limits, on Wentworth avenue, and contiguous to a railroad station. Accommodation trains five times daily. House, two stories, seven rooms and kitchen, and good barn. Lot 75x150 feet, close board fence on three sides, pickets in front, with shade trees, well, cistern, &c.

FOR SALE—Two Lots 25x100 each, on Indiana street, corner alley, between Wells and Franklin, with frame church 50x30, and two two-story dwellings. For particulars inquire of HEWES & BRAUNS, No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street.

FOR SALE—150 choice Residence Lots near Cottage Grove, at auction by J. A. Marshall, on the premises, TUESDAY, at 2 P. M. Half cash, balance on time. Now is your time to get a home. See large hand-bills or posters.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Rooms with board can be obtained at 83 Fourth avenue. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Furnished rooms to let with board, also a few day boarders can be accommodated, at 148 Madison st.; two blocks from Post Office.

BOARDING—A large unfurnished front parlor to let, with board, in a pleasant location, and all the privileges of home. Personal apply, but those who wish to be permanent and can give good references. Address Drawer 5861.

BOARDING—One large furnished room to rent with board, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen. Also, a single furnished room. None need apply unless permanent residents. 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe sts.

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman and wife a suite of rooms in a private family—North or South Side. Address Post Office Box 4576.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The two story wood house on north side of Walnut street, second house east of Paulina street. Apply to W. B. EGAN & CO., 169 South Water street.

TO RENT—In the West Division, a Boarding House, most pleasantly situated, facing Union Park, close to street cars, with first-rate furniture and gas fixtures complete. For sale at a bargain. For particulars address "A. C.," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Store on first floor, with or without furniture, and two rooms on 2d floor, arranged for a good dwelling, with water, gas, &c., on Lake street. For particulars, address "W S T," Tribune office.

TO RENT—50 New Pianos, also a large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs for sale on the most favorable terms by W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

Lost.

LOST—A pair of new point lace cuffs on Saturday evening last, between the Clifton House and Adams street (via Wabash avenue streets). The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at 124 Wabash avenue.

Auction Sales.

50 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

10 PIANO FORTES
AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, &c., 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

SIXTY-FIVE CRATES OF

CROCKERY,

By Catalogue,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 9½ o'clock a. m., we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st., sixty five crates of Crockery, by the package, and open lots. The ware is all first quality and best shapes, and consists of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware. Country buyers will find in this sale a splendid assortment to assort up their stocks from, and all goods warranted as represented. Samples can be examined early on the morning of the day of sale. Country dealers wishing for a catalogue will please write for one.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

$20,000 WORTH
OF
LINEN GOODS, &C.,
AT AUCTION.

Commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 26th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, consisting of all qualities of Table Linen by the yard, and single cloths, linen sheeting (all widths), pillow-case linens, cotton sheetings and shirtings, ladies' and gent's linen cambric handkerchiefs, Russia huck towels, crash, towels of all kinds by the dozen and yard, Marseilles bed-spreads, &c., &c.

The above goods are all warranted perfect.

The attention of housekeepers, and others in want of any kinds of the above goods, are particularly invited.

The goods will be open for inspection on the Saturday before the sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BRUSSELS CARPETS, STOVES, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION

On TUESDAY, Sept. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a great variety of Rich, New Rosewood and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Elegant Book Cases and Secretaries, Fine Oak Marble Top Sideboard, with mirror backs, Scroll Leg and Banded Oak Extension Dining Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Cane-seat Chamber Chairs, a splendid assortment of Marble Top Chamber Suits, in Rosewood, Chestnut and Walnut.

Several Brussels Carpets, Ingrain do, Stair do, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Bedding, Comforters, Kitchen Ware, &c.

Also—At 11 o'clock 25 dozen P. [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

JAMES MILSOR TAYLOR,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
81 Randolph Street,
Between State and Dearborn,

Will receive Consignments of all kinds of Merchandise for sale at Auction or private sale.

N. B.—Pianos, Furniture, Liquors, &c., now on hand for sale cheap.

THE CARGO PER "ROMEO,"
From Shanghae,

Consisting of

8797 pkgs. Hyson Skin, Twankay, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, Souchong, Oolong, Mandarin Mixture, and Natural Leaf Japan Teas,

Will be offered, by public sale, at the stores of Messrs.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,
St. Paul street, Montreal,
ON
THURSDAY, 22d SEPTEMBER.

And immediately after,

SUGARS, TOBACCOS, WINES, &C.

The Teas can be purchased in Bond Catalogues, on application.

SALE AT NINE O'CLOCK.
JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auct's.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED.—Notice.—Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1864. A Branch Office of the Surgeons has been established at the corner of Randolph and Lasal e streets at the office of MURPHY & CO. There will be a surgeon in attendance at regular hours to examine recruits for the United States Navy. Five hundred ship carpenters and two hundred caulkers wanted. Good wages will be given. By order of JOHN D HARTY, Acting Vol. Lieut. U. S. Navy, Com. Rendezvous.

WANTED—Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished representatives at the most reasonable terms and the shortest notice, by addressing Lock Box 6063, or applying at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.
W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and representatives at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call, and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city.
W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Recruits for U. S. Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.
W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—50 Gunboatmen immediately. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Metropolitan Block, in the basement, recruiting office of WM. MURPHY & CO.

Call and get the highest bounty paid in the city, cash in hand.

WANTED—Recruits for the Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.
W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes. Dear Sirs, after you have canvassed the city of Chicago, we would like for you to give us the last call, and it will then be for you to say if we cannot give the largest bounty to Substitutes and Representatives entering the U. S. service, for any period from one to three years. Choice of service and regiment given. Gunboat men taken for one, two and three years. If you wish honorable dealing give us a call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. WM. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—To say to the many parties in other States who have applied to us to furnish them substitutes, that we have confined our operations to the County of Cook mainly, and have not and do not intend to furnish any man to be credited to the quota of any State but Illinois.
WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark-st.

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish Substitutes at the lowest price for which they can now be procured. Delays are dangerous. First come, first served. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—That those subject to draft should understand that the cheapest manner of avoiding the risk of being forced into the army is to pay WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to insure them substitutes in case they are drafted. Call and see about it.

WANTED—Substitutes for the army and navy, for one, two or three years, and the highest bounty paid, at the Central Western War Claim Agency of WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Five Farms, 160 acres, 9 miles from city limits; 115 acres, 12 miles out; 17 acres, and one of 80 acres, 9 miles out; 40 acres, 6 miles out; and one of 40 acres, 6 miles out. For terms, call on T. F. BALDWIN, No. 104 Randolph street, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres, house, barn, orchard, timber, meadow, prairie, all fenced—price, $3,500—1½ miles from Brush Hill Depot 14 miles southwest of Chicago. This is truly one of the best and cheapest Farms in the market.
E. H. CUMMINGS, 139 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 200 acres, all fenced and cross fenced, house 14x24, barn 22x36, timber, prairie, meadow, stock water and orchard; one mile from railroad depot, and ninety-one miles from Chicago. Price, $12 per acre. E. H. CUMMINGS, 139 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Stock Farm of 160 acres, good house, barn, all fenced, 80 acres cultivated, 100 acres meadow, cut 150 tons hay this year. Location ten miles south of the Court House, and for sale with stock at a great sacrifice. E. H. CUMMINGS, 139 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farms. 160 acres at $15 per acre; 160 acres, $17 per acre; 220 acres, $20 per acre; 320 acres, $25 per acre; 80 acres, $3,000; [illegible] and many others. E. H. CUMMINGS, 139 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Whiteside County; contains 320 acres, 160 under cultivation, 30 in meadow, balance heavily timbered. Frame house of two stories, two frame barns, running water, good orchard, &c. Located on Rock River, near Prophetstown. The timber alone can be made to pay the price of the farm in one year. A Railroad is graded past the land. Price, $30 per acre. Inquire at THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 40 acres, about two miles from Lake Forest, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to P. FARRELL, Lake Forest. A rare chance, if applied for immediately. Forty acres under cultivation.

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres, choice improvements, timber, prairie, meadow, orchard, stream of water, stock, farming tools, horses, wagons, carriages, furniture, located in and by a beautiful village, with railroad depot. Price for all, $6,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 139 Clark street.

WANTED—A small Farm. I have a purchaser for a farm of 20 or 40 acres, with a good dwelling and other improvements, some timber, fruit, &c., near a village and not over five miles from a railroad. Also for a similarly improved and located place of from six to twelve acres. Address THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—Improved Farm for sale, at Thos. B. Bryan's Office. Contains 240 acres, 1½ miles from Kenosha City, Wis., 1½ miles from the State line, and two miles from a railroad station; has two houses, orchards, wells and living springs, plenty of timber for fuel; well adapted to fruit, grain or stock growing. This farm is pronounced by good judges to be very desirable, at a very low figure. Very cheap at the price.

FOR SALE—The "Lawrence Manor" Farm. This farm consists of 640 acres, divided into lots of from 5 to 40 acres. [illegible] extensive buildings, orchards, &c. &c., and all in complete order, for a gentleman's country seat and farm combined. Lays within 1¾ hours' ride from Chicago, and 4 miles south of New Lenox depot, on Rock Island Railroad. Productive city property will be taken in part payment. Price, $30 per acre.

SAW MILL AND PINE LAND
For Sale.

[illegible] situated on White Lake, Muskegon County, Michigan, [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation as assistant book keeper by a young man who has had several years experience in such a position. Best of references given. Address E. M. PHILLIPS, 121 Lake street, or A. L. DANIELS, Kendallville, Ind.

WANTED—By a lady a situation in a family to sew and teach small children. Terms moderate and references given. Parties who reply to my advertisement will give street and number of their residence, and they will be called upon immediately. Address "MRS. L. W.," Tribune office.

WANTED.—Agents.—$200 a month made by selling Ketchum's Improved Cottage Sewing Machine. Unrivaled for beauty, durability, and certainty of stitch. Price Twenty Dollars. Every genuine machine has Ketchum's name on the plate. KETCHUM & CO., P. O. Box 3665, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper. Address X, Tribune office.

WANTED—A man who is not afraid to risk his own judgment to embark in an enterprise that is an invention not yet before the public. Address Drawer 6365, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A furnished room (without board) for two gentlemen, on Wabash or Michigan avenues. Must be well furnished, for which they will pay liberally. Address with terms J. W. M., Third National Bank, Chicago.

WANTED—An honest, clean, smart boy, who is not afraid to work, and who wishes to earn good wages; one who is from 14 to 15 years old, respectable, active and who wants a situation where he can be useful to himself and his employer, may apply at DR. AYERS' Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's Building, to-day, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—In a strictly private family, a furnished room, with or without board, for a gentleman, within ten minutes' walk of the Richmond House. References exchanged. Address "JEFFERSON," at the Tribune office.

WANTED—A Partner in the Lumber business, $5,000 to $10,000 cash or credit required. The advertiser has a No. 1 Saw Mill just finished; also a good Grist Mill, Houses, Barns, &c., &c. He now wants advances of money, provisions, &c., to get out logs this winter. A good man wishing to engage in the lumber trade will find this a good opportunity. Address, with real name, Box 5468 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Business. A thorough steady business man, with one thousand dollars, would like to join some one established in a respectable paying business where his services and capital would be required. Address Post Office Box 2772, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A situation by a returned soldier as clerk in some good house. Writes a good hand, and employment more desired than big wages. Address CHAS. A. PAYNE, Jr., 64 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Immediately, men who wish to make $10 to $20 per day, in a legitimate business, by a small investment of from $10 to $50, are invited to call at 36 Dearborn street, Room 31, and examine one of the most valuable inventions of the age, never before introduced into the Western States. A rare opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, with small or large capital, to make money either by traveling or locating in city or country. F. Y. CUSHING, 36 Dearborn street, Room No. 31.

WANTED—Board and room, (furnished or unfurnished) in a private family on the North or South Sides, in a good neighborhood. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 6898.

WANTED—A first class Carpet Upholsterer to put down carpets. A steady place for a good man. Apply to HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 and 137 Lake street.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, on Twelfth-st., between Wabash and Michigan avenues.

WANTED—A saddle and harness maker wants a situation in some country town in Illinois, where he can have steady work. Can work good at any kind of work at the trade, from a saddle down. Address G. G. WILLIS, Camden, Preble County, Ohio.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $40 per month and rations. Teamsters at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 128 So. Water street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. NASON, Government Agent.

WANTED—Furnished House. On or before the first of October, a nicely furnished house located on North or South Side. Any person having such may find a respectable tenant by addressing P. O. Box 4573.

WANTED—A Furnished House on or about the first of October, in a first class neighborhood, for a small family. Not particular about distance from Court House. Address "W C," at Tribune office.

WANTED—Beautiful Card Photographs, suitable for Albums. You will get them at RHOADS & CO.'S, 136 South Clark street. These beautiful pictures are on Vignette Cards, and can not be had at any other place in the city under $4 per dozen, while we sell them at $1.50 or $1 per dozen, and warrant them not to fade.

WANTED—Twenty Carpenters wanted at the Distillery of the Chicago Distilling Co., near Ward's Rolling Mill.

WANTED—Employment. $75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Store and basement, or a small frame house, about 60 feet long by 15 wide, for storage and packing, or a part of packing house at Bridgeport or around. Address Post Office Box 3483.

WANTED—Immediately, one good stock canvasser. Call at 39 Randolph street.

WANTED—By a young man some position in a wholesale store. Is a good penman, and has had experience at the Army. The furnish good references. Please address "LEG," Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as Cutter by a young man. Has good experience and references. Has no objection to go into the country. Address Post Office Box 3358, Chicago.

WANTED—To rent a furnished room, with or without board, in a private family, by a gentleman. Good references will be given. Address "V. S." Box 4313.

WANTED—A situation by a young man that understands driving and taking care of horses. Address "W. D." Box 5386, or call at Madame Elfner's, 139 South Clark street.

WANTED—Immediately two good carriage body makers. None but good workmen need apply. Address JAS. WITHEY, Jr., P. O. Box 873, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A respectable and healthy Swedish lady wishes to get a situation as a wet nurse. Any respectable family wishing such can have one by applying immediately at 67 Oak st. Mrs. S. LARSON.

WANTED—Several firstrate Sash and Door makers, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given, at the Sash Door and Blind Factory and Planing Mill of MEYER BROTHER, Fon du Lac, Wis.

WANTED—Photography—An experienced photographer, capable of taking charge of any department in the photograph gallery, wishes a permanent situation somewhere. Address stating terms, P. O. Box 229, Beardstown, Ill.

WANTED—At 300 Indiana St., a girl to cook wash and iron. Apply immediately.

WANTED—$25,000 more to extend an already extensive manufacturing business, established in 1852, affording good profits. A man with the above amount in money, can have a chance to actively engage in the business. Address "Manufacturer," Drawer 6011, Chicago Ill.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. Likenesses correct; workmanship superior. Prices from $4 to $10 per 100. A sample, Sent post paid, [illegible] on receipt of [illegible]. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." Any one of agents will have no difficulty in getting orders to sell the it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good opportunity to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL FIRE, Box 3359, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block.

WANTED—Agents to know the place to get Campaign Medals, Badges, Steel Engravings, Card Portraits of the candidates, and all kinds of Campaign goods cheap, is at No. 1 South Clark street, over the Post Office, up stairs. Preston, Willard & Kean's bank. Card portraits, 100 varieties, $1 per 100; Gem Badges, $1 per 100; Medals, $1.90 per doz.; Lithographic Prints, 100 varieties, $1.00 per dozen, and all the goods in the Campaign line. Send stamp for circular. Address GOLDSMITH & BAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5 to $15 per day, free of charge, at once to get terms. Men of business worth $100 a day. Every family should have them. Address F. T. DEVOE, [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Agents in this city to canvass for the best selling work ever published. [illegible] 109 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, to sell our newly invented, Honorable and profitable employment. [illegible] GAUGHAN, 114 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-rate English double-barreled gun, with apparatus. Apply to G. F. [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine, cheap for cash, [illegible] [illegible] of Clinton and Van Buren [illegible] F. O. Box 4398.

FOR SALE—Portable Engine [illegible] RICHARDSON, 74 Wellington st.

FOR SALE—A Coupe Carriage [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Pianoforte [illegible] DAVIS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring mill [illegible]

FOR SALE—A West Side [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$0.25
" " " (per quarter)	$3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
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Weekly, single copy one year	2.50
" " six months	1.25
Clubs of four copies, one year	9.00
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And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

"Issues of the Campaign."

"SHALL THE NORTH VOTE FOR A DISUNION PEACE?"

Chicago Tribune Campaign Document, No. 2.

We have issued, and are now prepared to furnish, a sixteen page pamphlet entitled "Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North Vote for a Disunion Peace?" This document is divided into the following heads:

CONTENTS.

Historical Review—Who are Responsible for the War?—The Rebellion at its Last Gasp—The Great Issue—National Union Platform Adopted at Baltimore, June 7, 1864—National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, August 30, 1864—The Meaning of the Democratic Platform—Washington Hunt's Resolution—"The Basis of the Federal States"—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—The Meaning of Peace is Disunion—Secretary Benjamin's Letter—An official Declaration that the South will have Disunion or Nothing—General Grant on the War—His Letter to Hon. E. B Washburne—George H Pendleton and his Disloyal Record—Mr. Pendleton in favor of Letting the Rebels go in Peace—Mr. Pendleton a State Rights' Man—Mr. Pendleton says the People cannot Amend the Constitution so as to Abolish Slavery—General Barnard's Review of General McClellan's Campaign on the Peninsula—Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

This comprehensive document, embracing the platforms of both parties, the letters of Gen. McClellan, General Grant and Secretary Benjamin, and many other documents of vital interest, which are not found in any similar publication, will be

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere.

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

One Hundred Thousand Copies Already Sold.

WE CAN NOW FILL ORDERS THE SAME DAY THEY ARE RECEIVED.

The TRIBUNE compilation of gems of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, in which preference is given to extracts from the reports of the Chicago Times, is having an immense circulation, and ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been sold. It gives the essence of the treasonable utterances of

Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Rynders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

with the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on that occasion. Let this eye opener to the intention of the Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every loyal voter

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially

☞ Among Our Boys in the Army ☜

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

SIX CAMPAIGN SONGS.
ADAPTED TO FAMILIAR TUNES.

How McClellan Took Manassas!
The Rallying Song.
Stand by Our Brave Boys Fighting in the Field.
The Young Napoleon (?)
Our Course is Onward Ever.
The American Flag.

The above are issued on a single sheet, suitable for use at Union Meetings, Barbecues, &c., &c., and sold at $1 00 per hundred. ☞ No orders filled for less than one hundred.

Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

A dispatch was received yesterday from C. G. Wicker, Esq., at Springfield stating that the quota of this district on Sept. 1st, allowing for the fifty per cent reduction, was 1,816. From this are to be deducted, of course, credits from that time to date. The credits, however, are not as large as they should be and still leave much work to be done. Enlistments must be hurried or we shall have the draft upon us before we are aware.

Gold yesterday was very irregular, but closed at a slight advance on the opening price. An effort of the bulls to raise up prices on the strength of Cortinas' eccentricities on the Rio Grande, failed. The figures touched during the day were as follows: Opening, 225, 223¾, 226¼, 225⅝, 226¾, 225¼, closing at 225¼.

From Gen. Grant's army there is nothing of interest except the continued arrival of reinforcements. The cavalry force which went in pursuit of the rebel cattle raiders surprised them while slaughtering their plunder, recovered a portion of the cattle, and took 700 of the packers prisoners.

A large force of 30,000 men is said to have recently concentrated at Morganzia, La., composed in part of Gen. Granger's troops, lately acting against Mobile. A later dispatch announces that the main body has already left, destination unknown; perhaps to reinforce Sherman, perhaps to operate against the expedition fitting out at Jackson under Forrest & Co.

The individual arrested at Indianapolis and supposed to be the butcher Quantrell, turns out to be another person. The halter has been cheated out of a deserving victim.

Philadelphia is awakening to the demands of the political crisis, in a manner which will ensure the defeat of McClellan, even in his birth place. The Union League has leased and dedicated a magnificent hall, and will hold meetings every evening until after election. Therein is contained a lesson for Chicago.

The Manchester (Eng.) Examiner copies the following curious paragraph from the Montrose (Scotland) Review, without comment: "We learn from a quarter quite reliable that the Earl of Airlie, who has gone to the United States, carries with him the views of the Government on the present aspect of affairs, and will offer himself to the Confederacy as a medium of communication with the British Government."

We have later news from Europe by the arrival of two steamers. Money matters in England are disturbed, and there are signs of a panic. American securities continue in demand in Germany at a still further advance. The Bank of England has advanced its rates of discount to nine per cent. Austria is rumored to be on the point of recognizing the kingdom of Italy. The health of the Emperor of France is reported unsatisfactory.

The Peace Democrats in the West having undertaken to make fun of General Clay Smith's jocular remark that he would bet $500,000 that Lincoln would be re-elected, the general has perfected arrangements to make the bet good. A day or two ago he forwarded to the parties in the West, who have been attempting to ridicule the matter, an offer to put up immediately, in any respectable banking house, $50,000 on the proposed bet, the whole of it to be forfeited if the entire half million were not put up before the election. Now let us see what these Louisville gentlemen have to say to this business-like exhibition of faith in Lincoln. Will a half million scare off the Belmont party?

A brilliant fall campaign is said to be preparing in the Potomac army. Works are being strengthened, recruits arriving, fortifications planning, canals completing, Grant smoking, and activity everywhere.

[illegible]